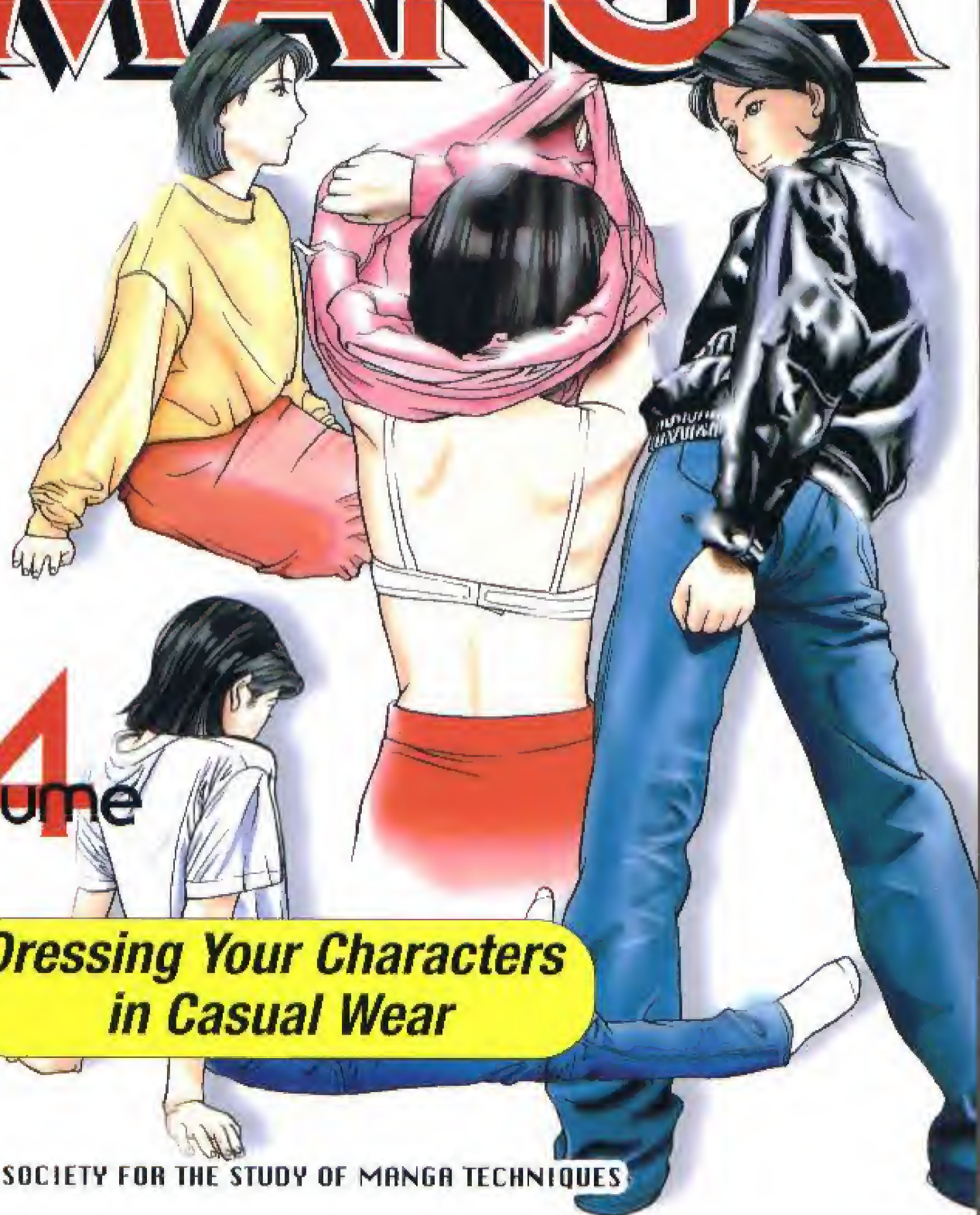


HOW TO DRAW **MANGA**



4
volume

***Dressing Your Characters
in Casual Wear***

THE SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF MANGA TECHNIQUES

HOW TO DRAW **MANGA**

volume **4**

***DRESSING YOUR CHARACTERS
IN CASUAL WEAR***

Thank you all
for buying
this book.

You'll begin by
learning to
copy drawings
in this book.

However, this
does not mean
duplicating
everything line
by line.

COPY-
COPY

SCRIBBLE-
SCRIBBLE

Rather take in useful
information regarding
shapes of clothing all
the way down to
their wrinkles.

Oh, I see. Is
this better?

The drawings were
created to assist
you as reference
images.

Don't get too caught up in
theories. Use what you
can by incorporating the
knowledge into your own
designs. And don't forget
to have fun.

Welcome to How to Draw
Manga Vol.4 – Dressing Your
Characters in Casual Wear!
This volume covers
everyday clothing.

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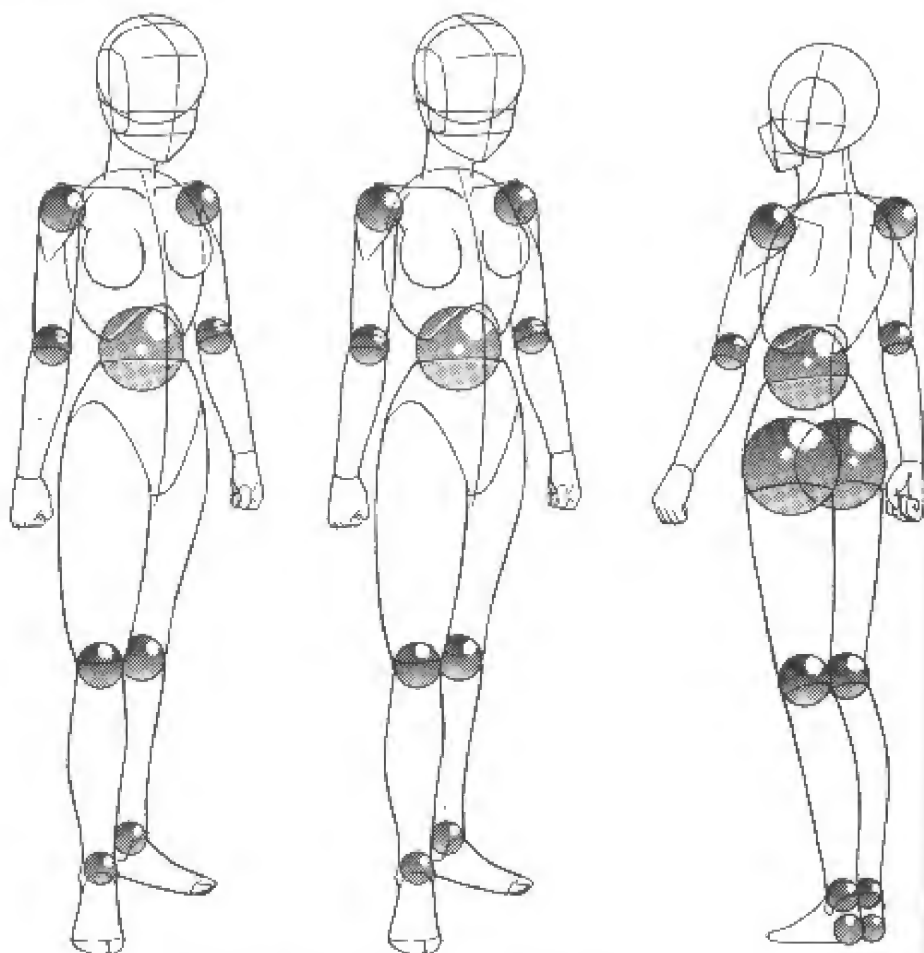
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1 Giving Shape to Characters

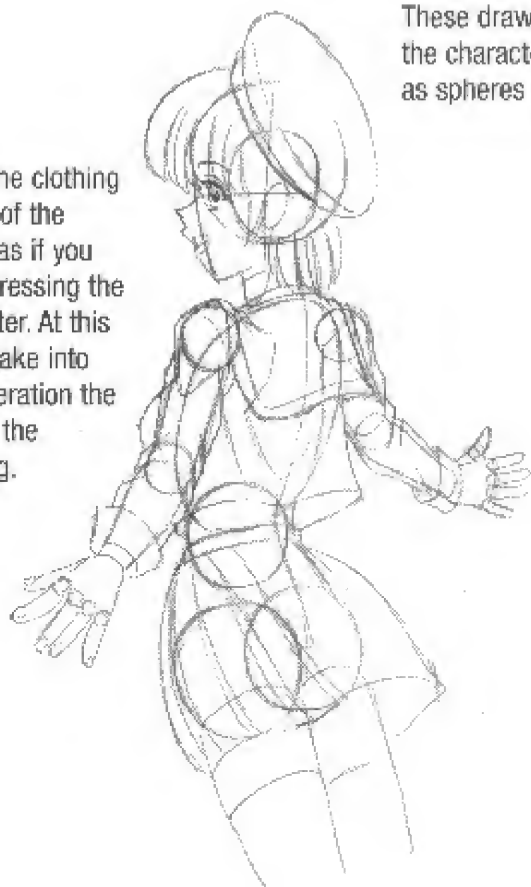
When drawing clothing, roughly sketch the character's entire body. Give shape to the character and adjust the balance of the drawing.

Picture the shape as your character naked. Think of drawing clothing as dressing your character.



These drawings represent the shape of the characters. Visualize the joint areas as spheres in your mind when drawing.

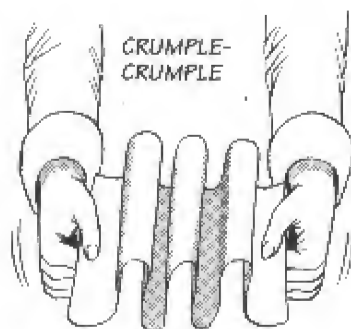
Draw the clothing on top of the shape as if you were dressing the character. At this point, take into consideration the size of the clothing.



2 Visualizing Wrinkles

Wrinkles always come with clothing. So, where do wrinkles form anyway? View wrinkles as a basic means to express three-dimensionality.

The basic theory involves drawing curved lines for uneven parts of material depending on the expansion and contraction of the clothing in places where the body bends. Most wrinkles tend to appear in these places.



From a drawing standpoint, wrinkles can be defined as uneven areas formed from expansion and contraction.



In this example, wrinkles gather around a bent arm. Most of the wrinkles form near the inside of the contracted arm.



STRETCH

In addition, when material is stretched as illustrated, small wrinkles are formed.



3 Creating Basic Three-Dimensionality

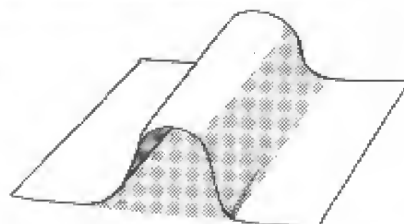
Attaching a tone to the side of a box is the basic method for bringing out three-dimensionality. The same method can be used for wrinkles by attaching a tone to the bulged parts.

However, wrinkles form complex shapes for various reasons. Don't worry about the details too much. Fill your head with the basics and draw from there.

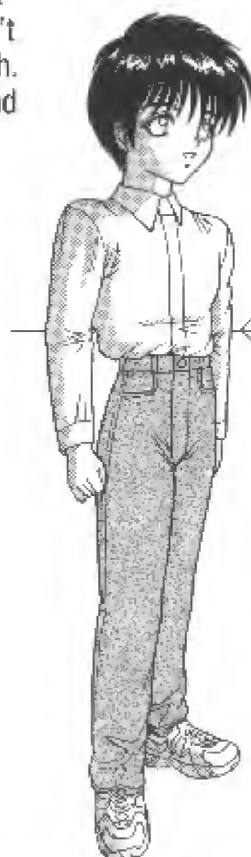


Attach a tone to the side of box to accent the three-dimensionality.

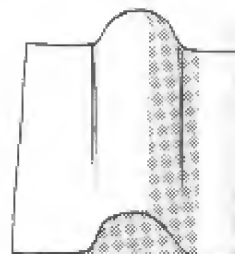
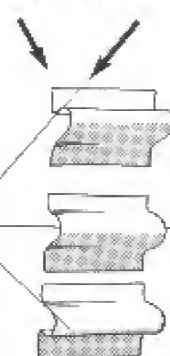
A big part of drawing is visualizing the image in your mind. The same logic can be applied to drawing wrinkles. While there is no better way to hone your imaginative skills than practice, possessing an understanding of the fundamentals and taking these into consideration when drawing is the fastest way to improve your skills.



To accent the three-dimensionality, add a tone to the bulge in the material just like with the side of the box.



Light source



Eye-level
(horizon line)

The shape of the bulges varies depending on the angle in which they are viewed. Consider the angle and the direction of the light source when attaching tones to the shaded areas of the material.

Light source



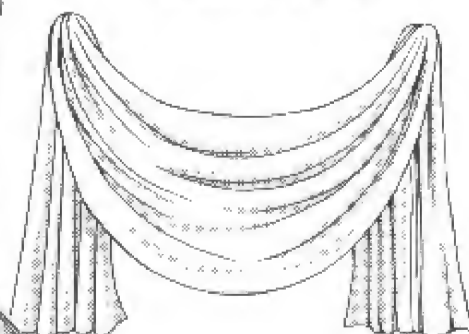
First, consider the light source and imagine where the bulges in the wrinkles will appear. Then, attach tones to accent the three-dimensionality.

Example A: Wrinkles that hang lengthwise towards the ground.



Depending on the effects of gravity, a variety of wrinkles appear from wrinkles that fall lengthwise toward the ground to wrinkles that hang from the left and right. Wrinkles also form in the direction of the body motion.

Example B: Wrinkles that droop down from the left and right.



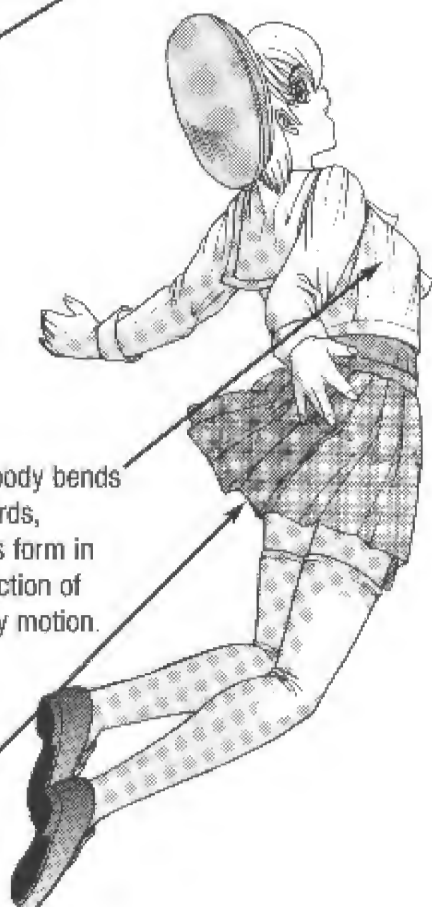
The principles from example B can be applied for characters with large breasts wearing big clothing.

The principles from example A can be applied to areas like this.

Raising the arms to the right and left stretches the clothing forming wrinkles. However, since the wrinkles also droop down due to gravity, the principles from Example B can also be applied here.



As the body bends backwards, wrinkles form in the direction of the body motion.



While the body leans forward, the skirt tilts backward.

The skirt is probably the area affected most by gravity and the direction of movement.



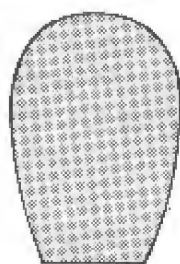
5 Lines Found in Clothing

Skilled artists place high emphasis on the overall balance of the drawing as a silhouette.

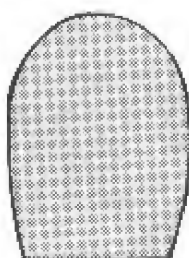
The same principle can be applied to drawing the bodies of your character.

Clothing Silhouettes

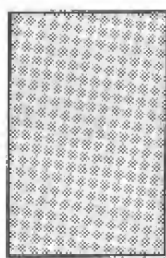
All forms of clothing possess their own unique lines. Being aware of this and visualizing them can help improve your design skills.



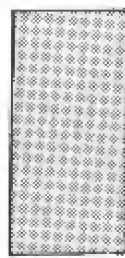
Jacket line



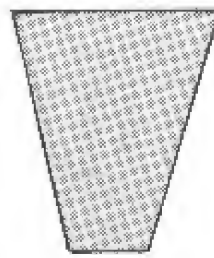
Arched line



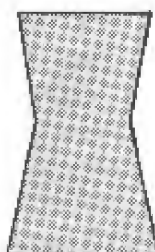
Boxy line



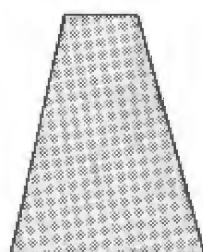
Straight line



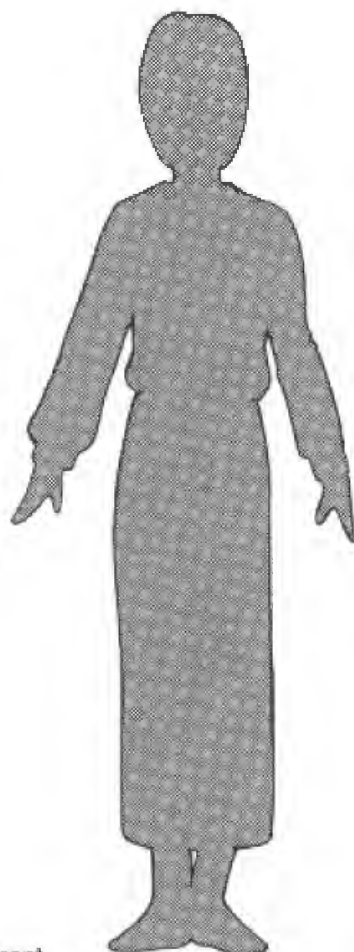
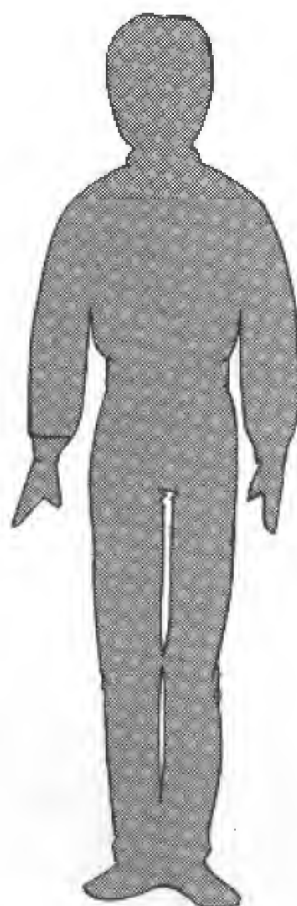
V-line



X-line



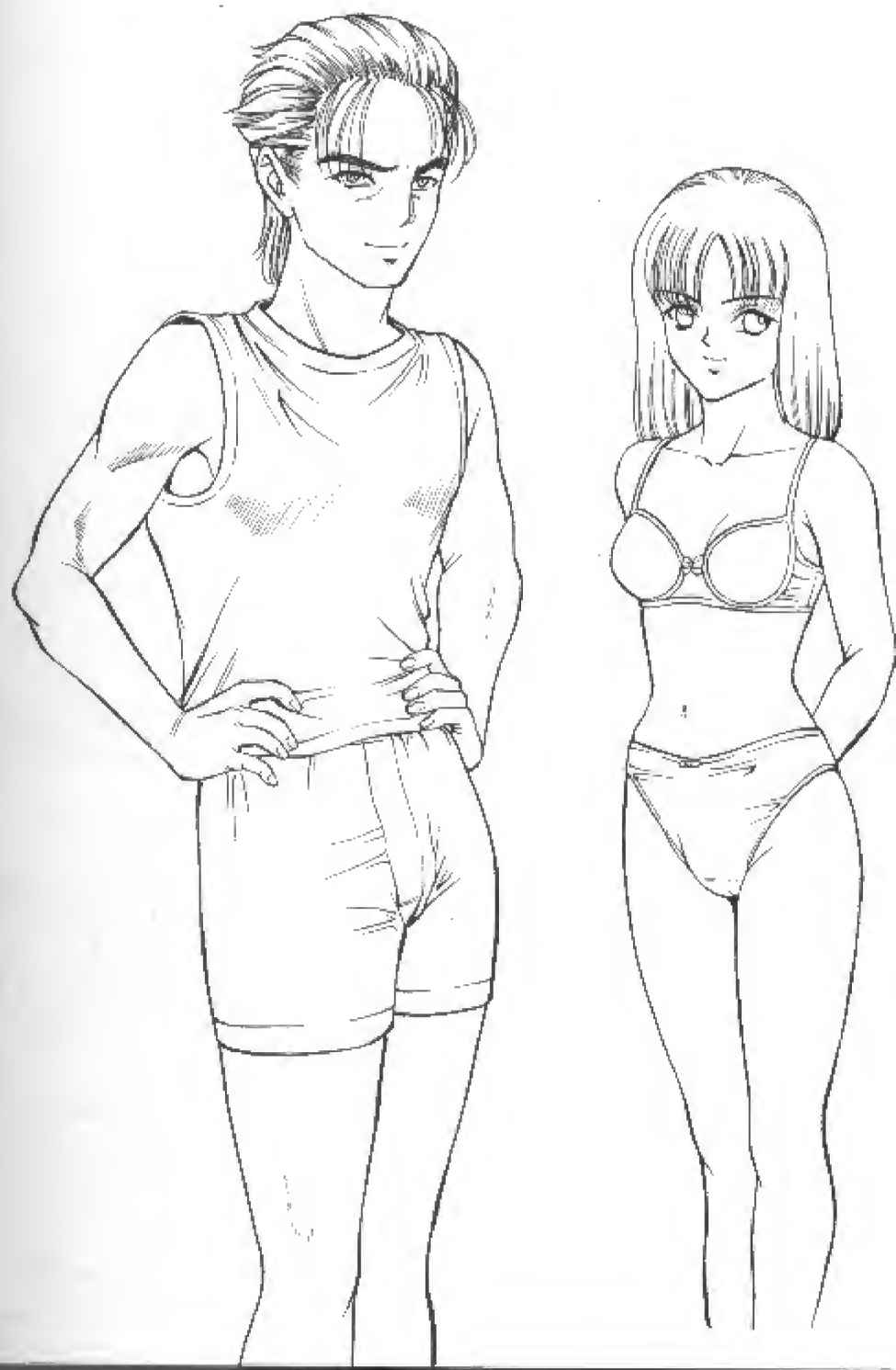
Tent line



Take into account the lines that different types of clothing possess when considering the overall balance of the character.

Chapter 1

Underwear and T-shirts



Underwear

Underwear is something that is generally not shown to other people. Since you simply can't go around asking the opposite sex to show you their underwear, this section has been designed for your learning.

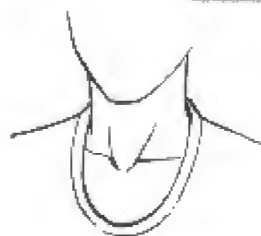


Male Underwear - Undershirts

Undershirts are male underwear designed to cover the upper body with the most basic type being the T-shirt. Other general types include: running shirts, non-sleeved shirts and surfer shirts. The three basic necklines are illustrated here.

T-shirts

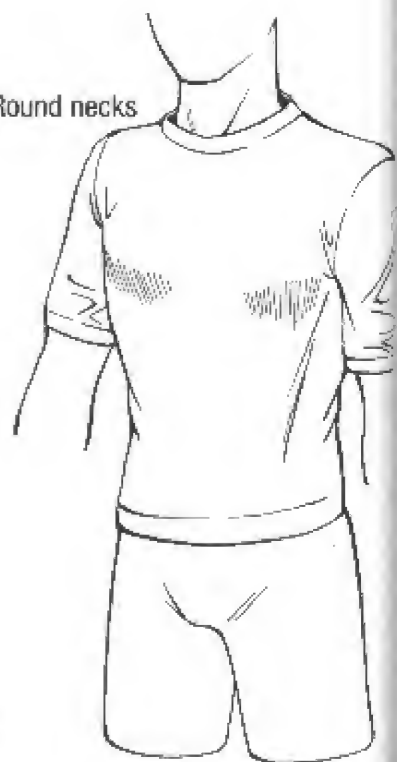
Round necks



U-necks



V-necks



U-neck and V-neck types are often worn with open-necked shirts or when shirts are worn slightly unbuttoned.

Non-sleeved Shirts

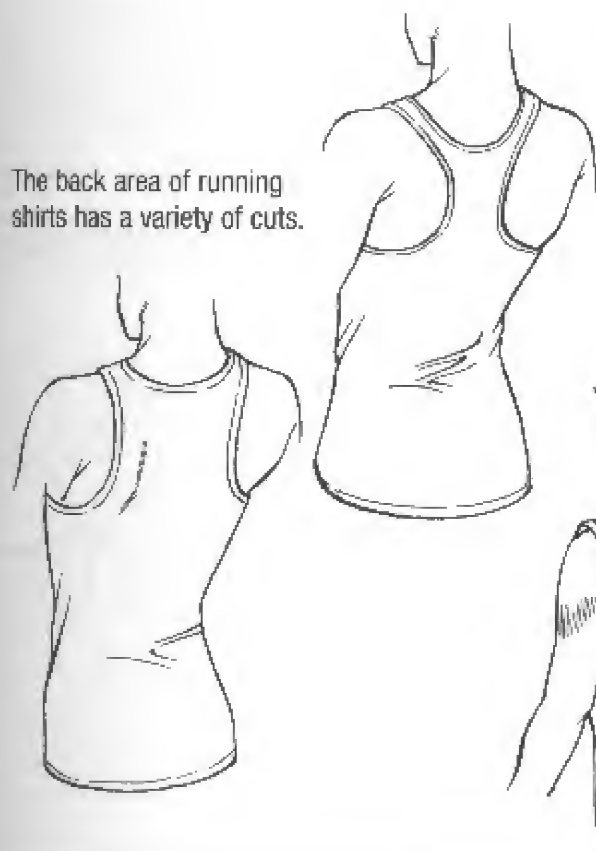
As the name suggests, this shirt has no sleeves. These are usually worn in the summer. Unlike the running shirt, the lines of these shirts don't show up.



Running Shirts

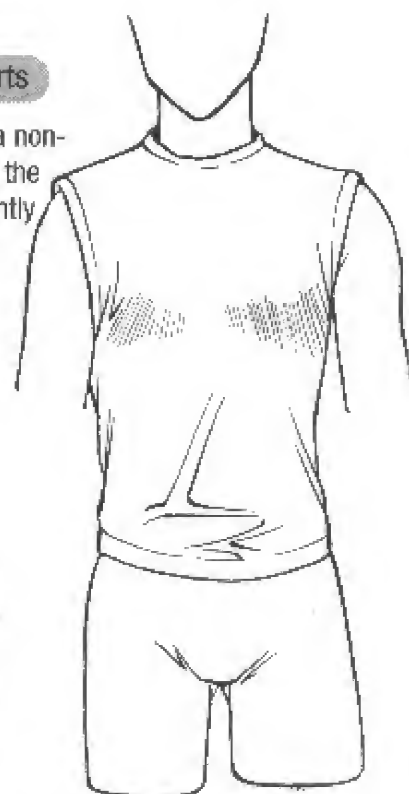


The back area of running shirts has a variety of cuts.



Surfer Shirts

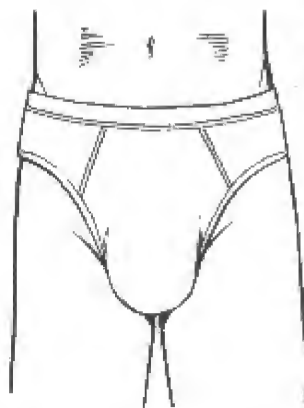
While this is a non-sleeved shirt, the design is slightly different.



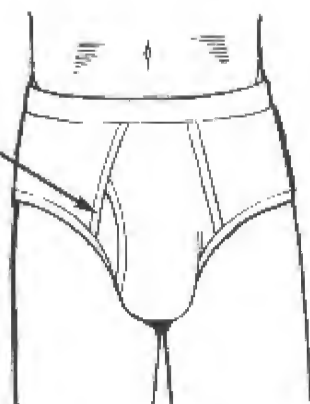
Male Underwear - Underpants

Underpants are designed to cover the lower body. There are three basic types: briefs, boxers and trunks.

Briefs



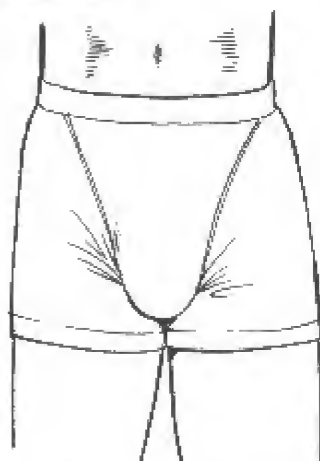
This part is the opening.



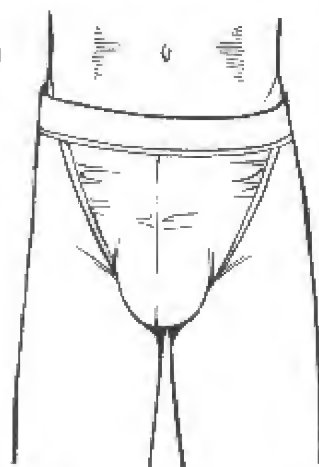
Briefs with a high cut design are called bikini briefs.

This illustration shows the basic brief design. There is an opening in the front.

Boxers



This design has an opening in the front.



The shape of these briefs looks a lot like trunks. They are sometimes called boxer briefs and have the same short, tight fit as briefs.

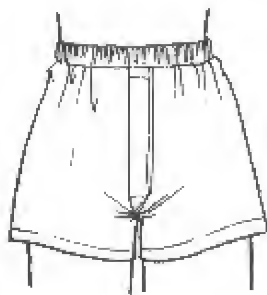
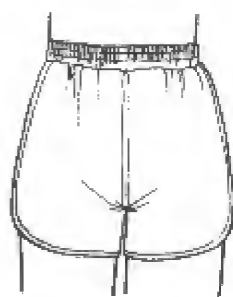
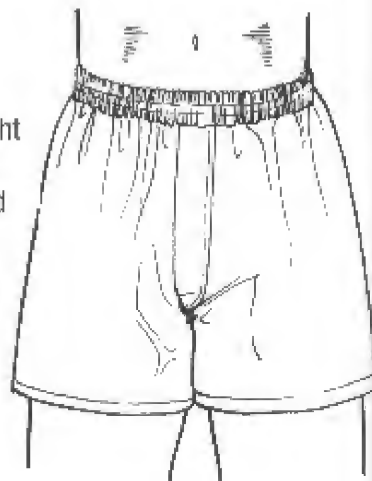
Briefs with an extremely high cut design are called super bikini briefs.

Boxers vary in their design and whether or not they have an opening.

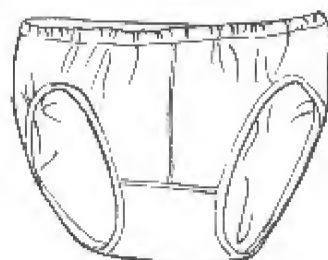
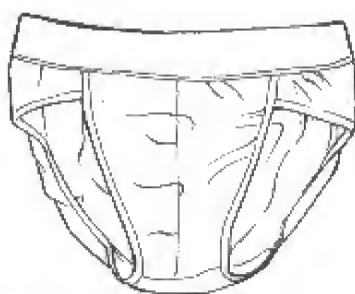
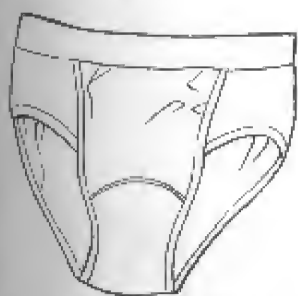


Trunks

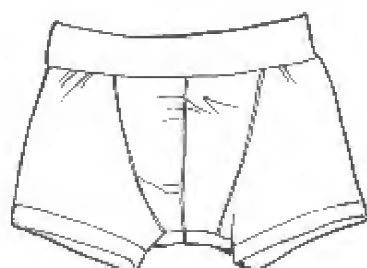
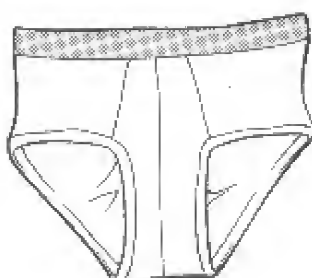
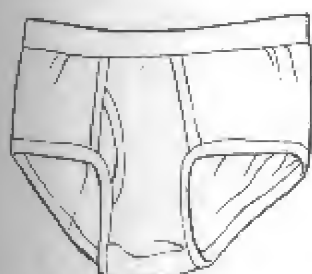
Trunks, which are sometimes called boxers, have a straight look with plenty of room to move around in.



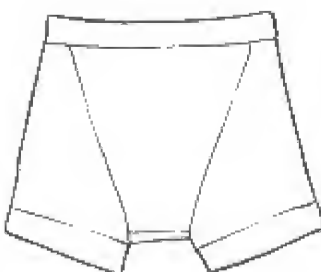
A wide variety of designs can be created by varying things like the cut. Here are just a few of the many possibilities.



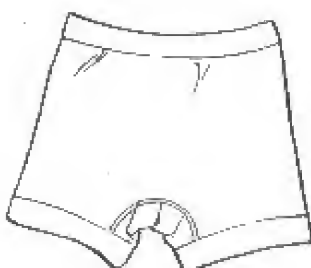
In general, men's briefs have an opening in the front but a few types do not.



Briefs with an opening in the front.



Designer briefs with an opening in the front.



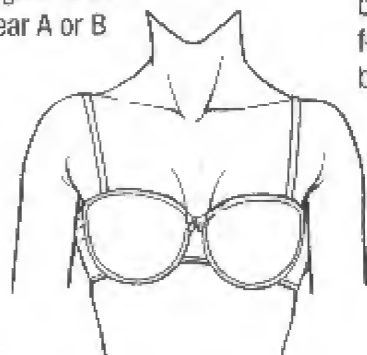
Female Underwear - Bras

Female underwear is also known as innerwear. Female lingerie comes in a wealth of designs with a much wider variety than male underwear.

Bras come in a wide variety of cups, designs and functions to meet the size of their users and to complement other clothing. Consider which bra works best for the body shape and silhouette of your character.

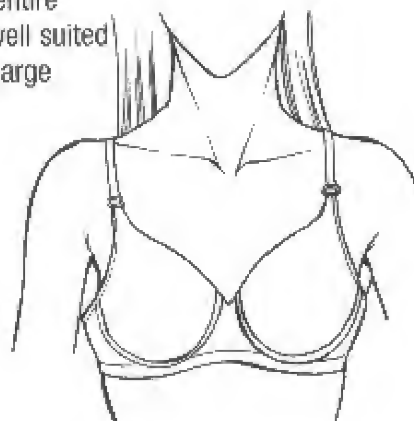
Half Cups

Most of these are geared for characters that wear A or B cupped bras.



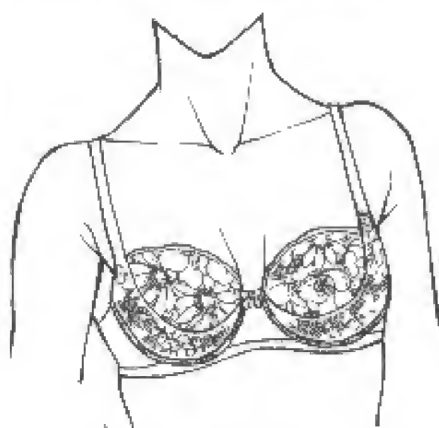
Full Cups

This bra wraps the entire breast area and is well suited for characters with large breasts.



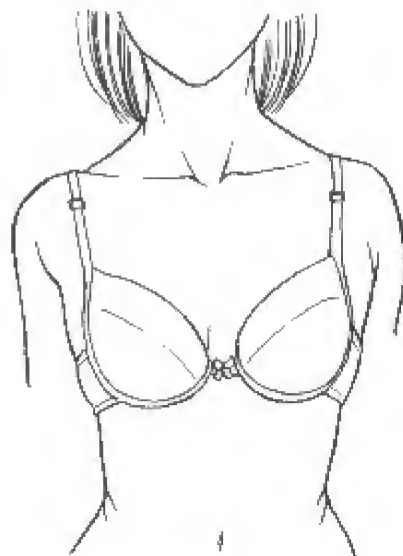
Quarter Cups

This type usually has a wire attached to the lower area that can be used with a wide range of cup sizes.



Lift Up

The material that makes up the cup is divided into two layers. Straps on the sides and the bottom push the breasts together adding volume and making the breasts rounder.



Push Up Bras

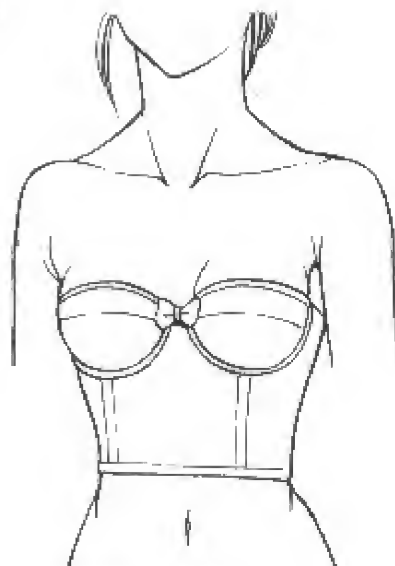
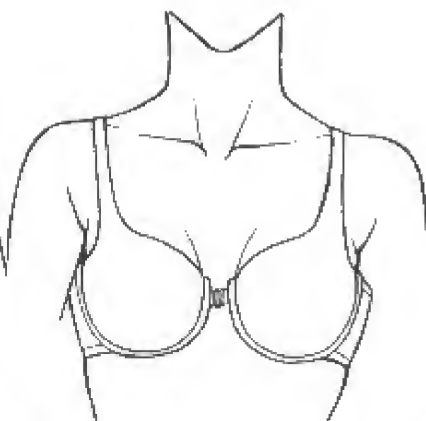
The construction of this bra brings together the breasts from both sides creating a cleavage line.





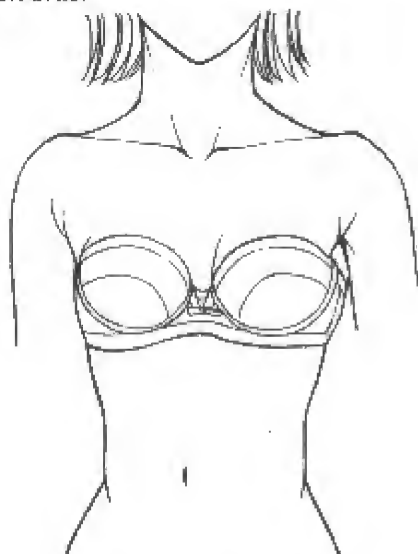
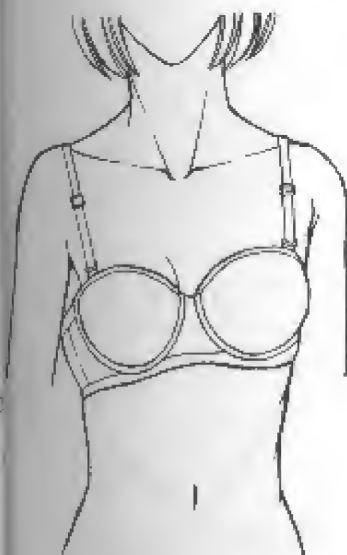
Front Hook Bras

There is an extremely small joint, known as the hook, which clasps the breasts together as shown in the illustrations. However, not all designs like this can be classified as front hook bras.



Corset Bras

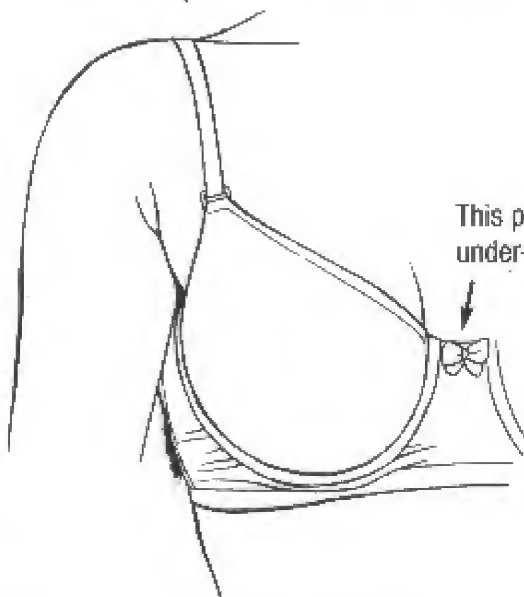
A long corset, also known as a bustier, below the cups, which acts like a belt gives this bra its name. The fit and boning has an effect of tidying up the waistline. This is an interesting bra from a design standpoint.



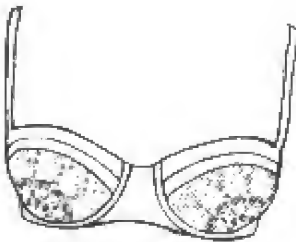
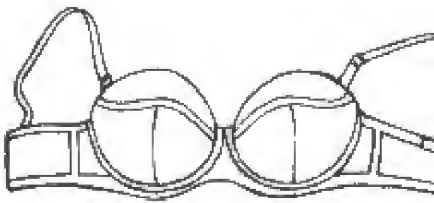
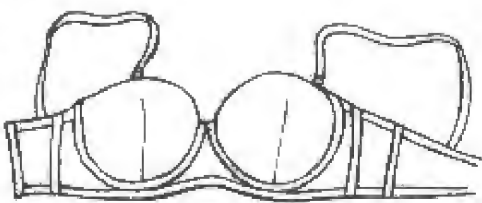
Strapless Bras

The straps on this bra are removable making it easy to wear with clothing that shows the shoulders or cleavage.

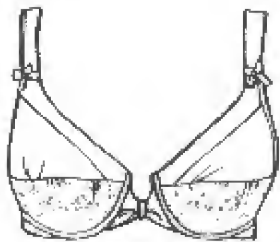
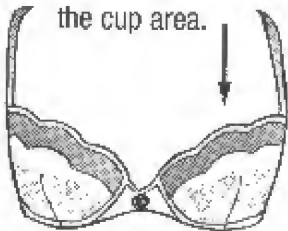
An under-wire is often attached under the cup area to aid in the lifting function. Since this is the case, be sure and consider the wire along the cup and avoid getting off the track of the ellipse.



Various other designs exist in addition to the previous examples. Please compare the differences.



There are also a variety of cuts for the cup area.



This is a full cup bra where the cup and strap are joined as one piece of material.

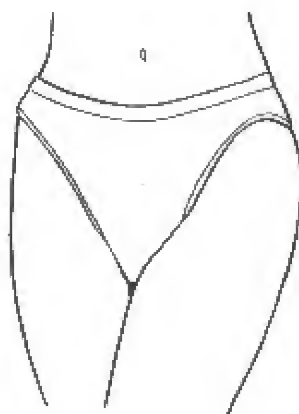
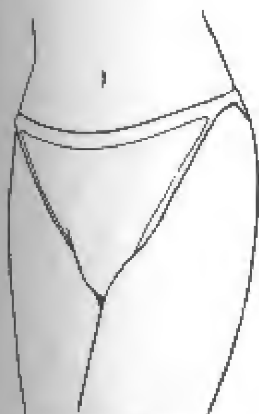
There are all sorts of different designs for the band below the cup area.

Female Underwear - Underpants

Since a wide variety of designs and patterns exist, we will examine the basic categories here.

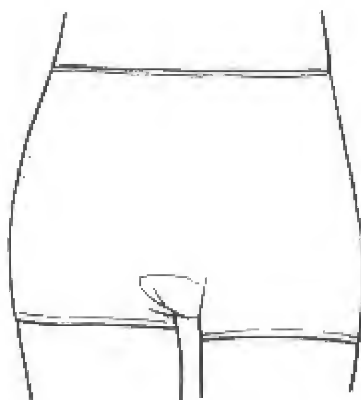
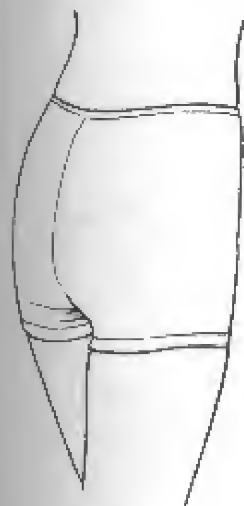
Semi-bikini Underpants

While some differences are seen with the cut around the leg depending on the kind, the illustrations here show the basic design of female underpants.



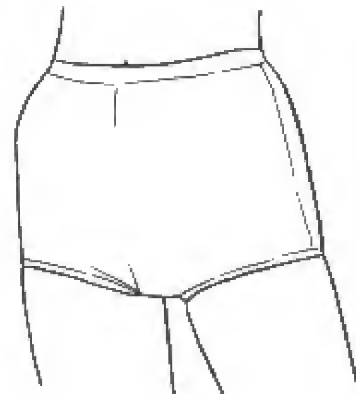
Bikini Underpants

This kind emphasizes design over function. If your character is wearing this type of underpants, she may be trying to appeal to some other character.



Boxer-style Underpants

Women often wear this type with jeans or trousers to avoid showing a panty line.

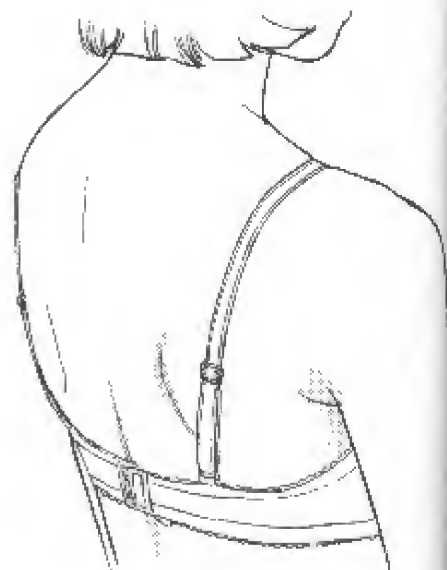
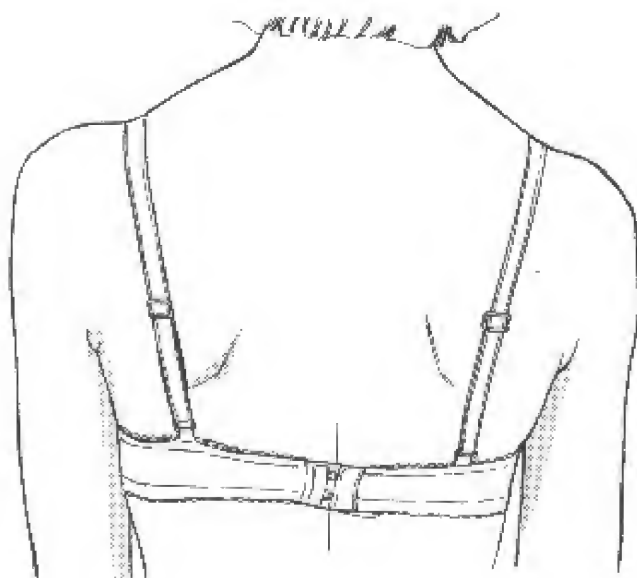
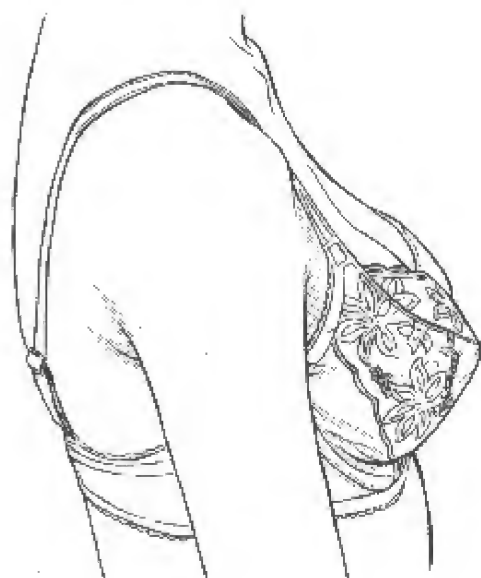


Standard Underpants

The image usually associated with this type is that of little girl. The basic functions of these are insulation to heat and absorption of sweat. The most basic design covers the bellybutton.

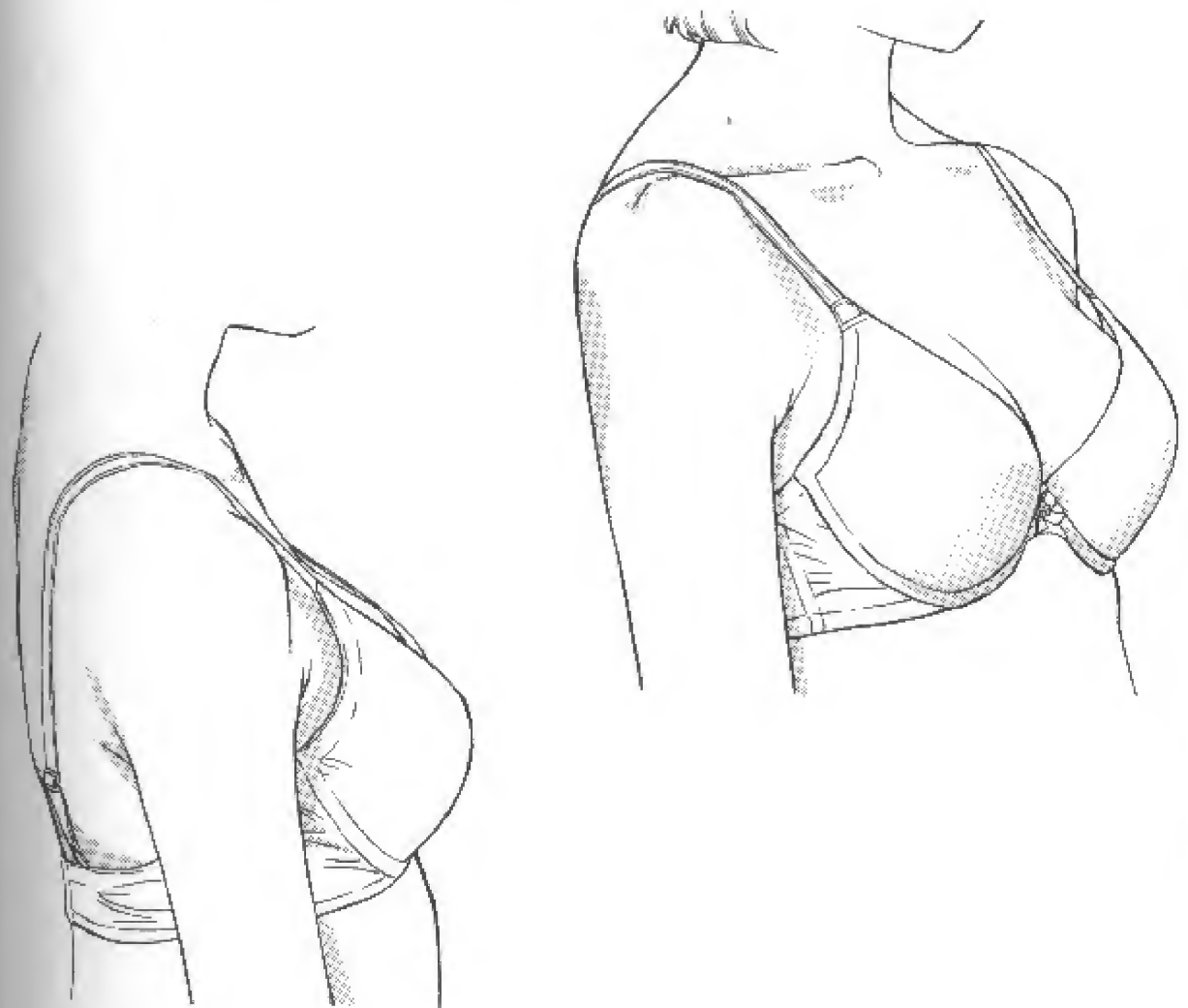
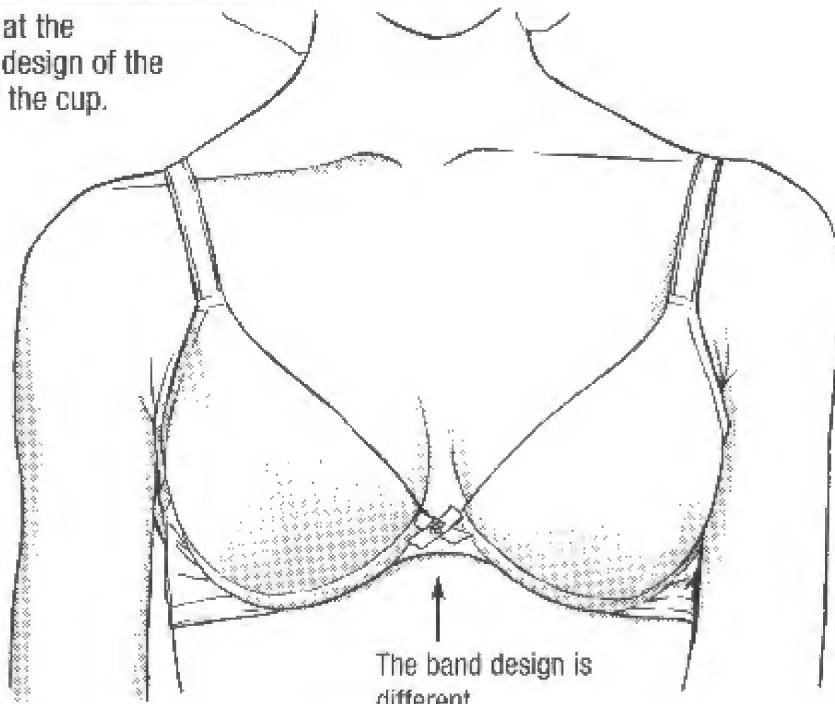
Quarter Cup Bras (Pattern A)

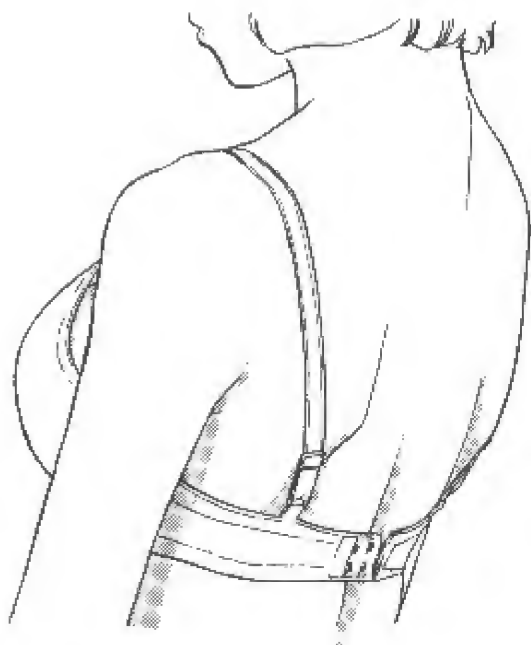
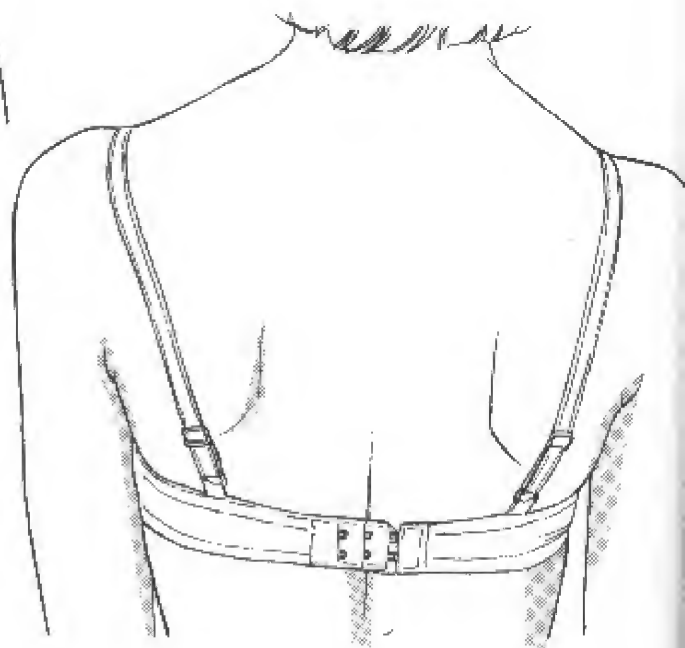
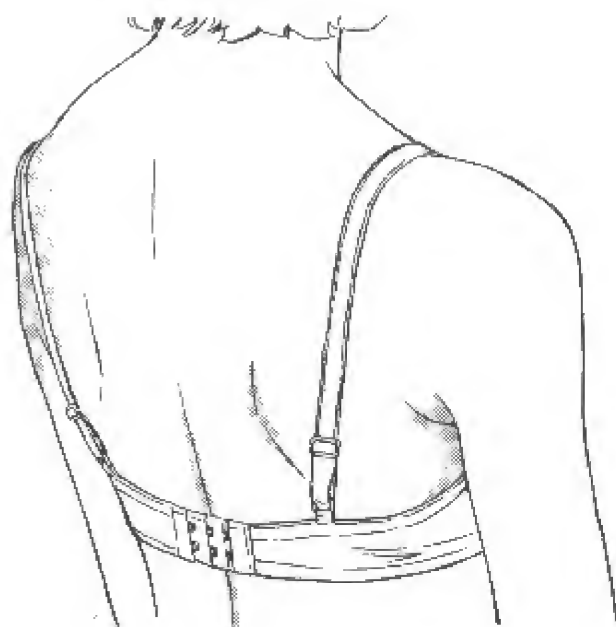
Let's take a look from various angles.



Quarter Cup Bras (Pattern B)

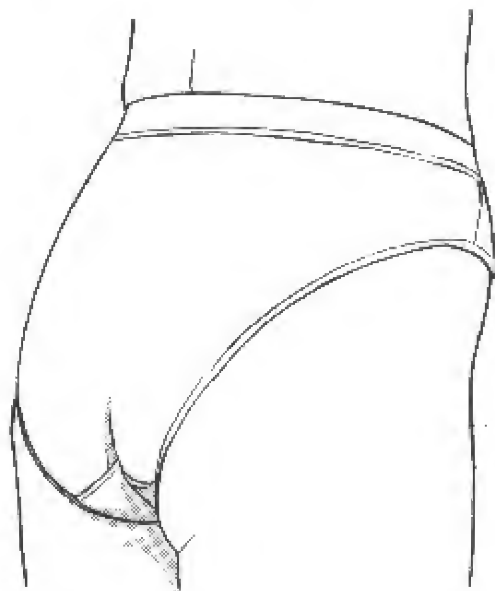
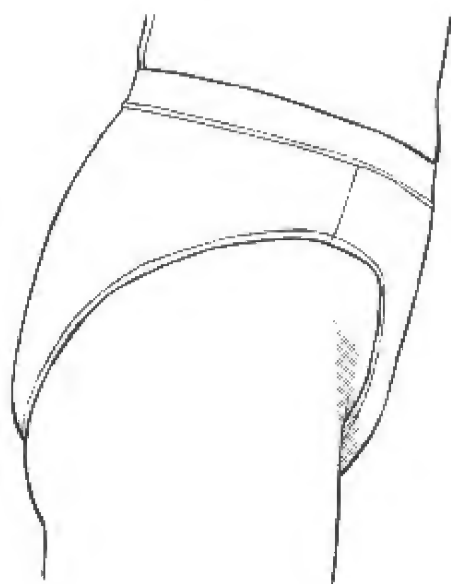
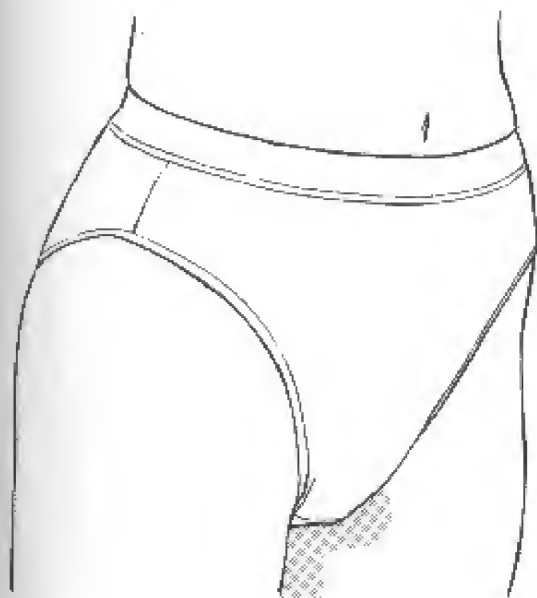
Let's take a look at the difference in the design of the bands and cut of the cup.





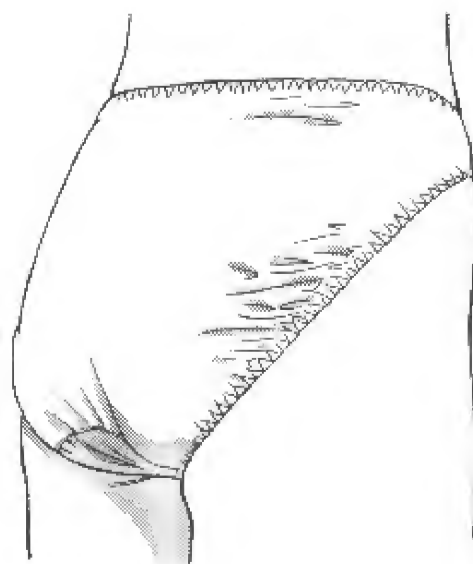
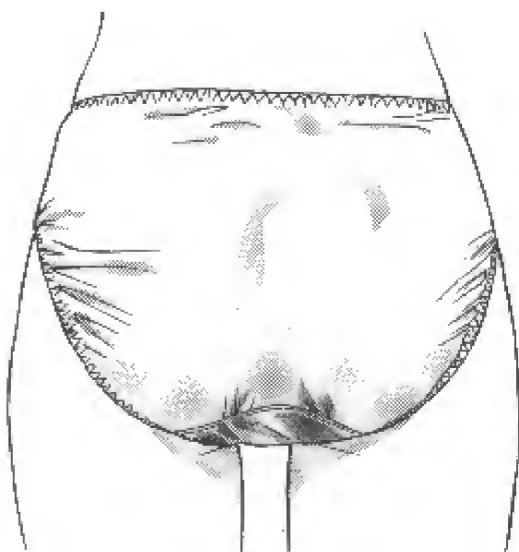
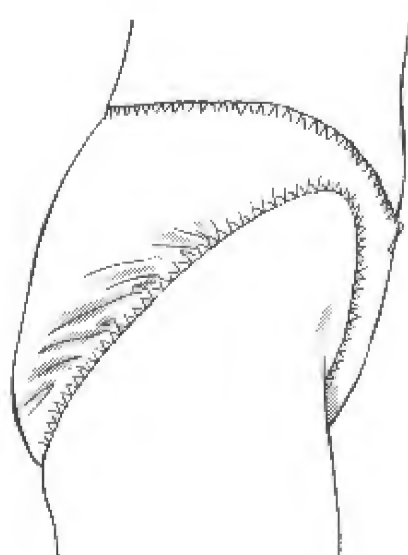
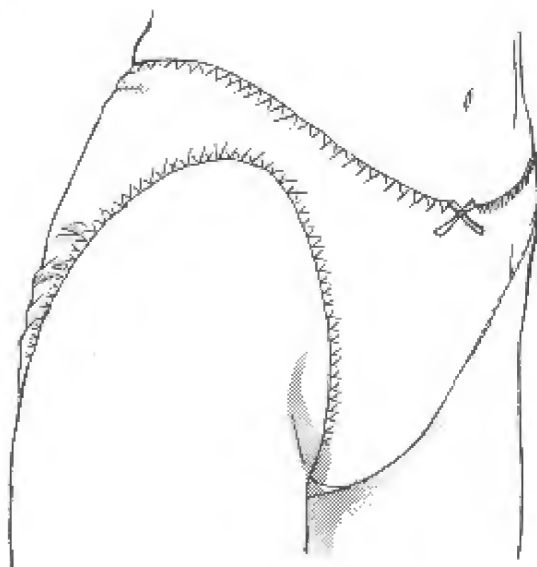
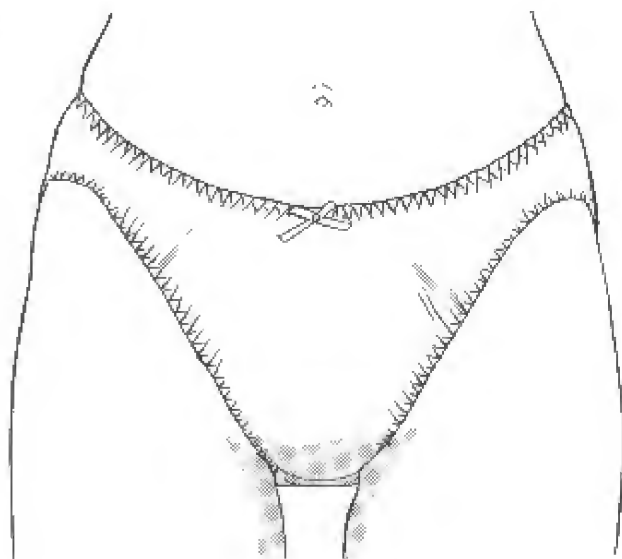
Semi-bikini Underpants

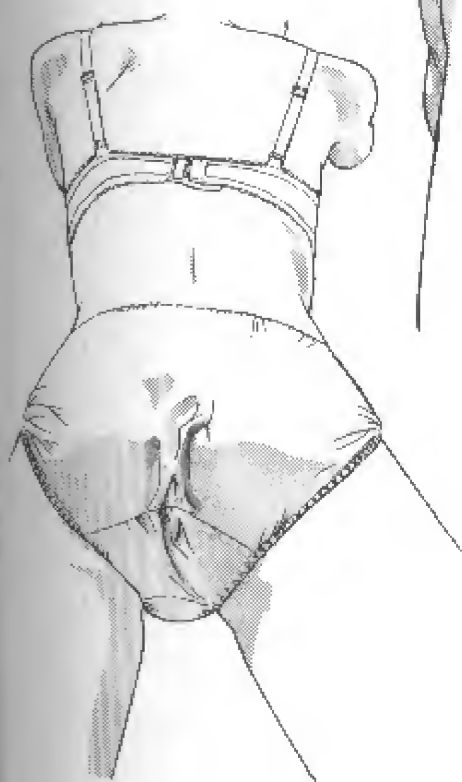
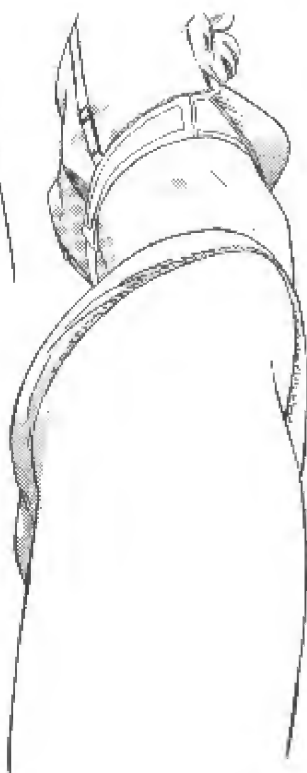
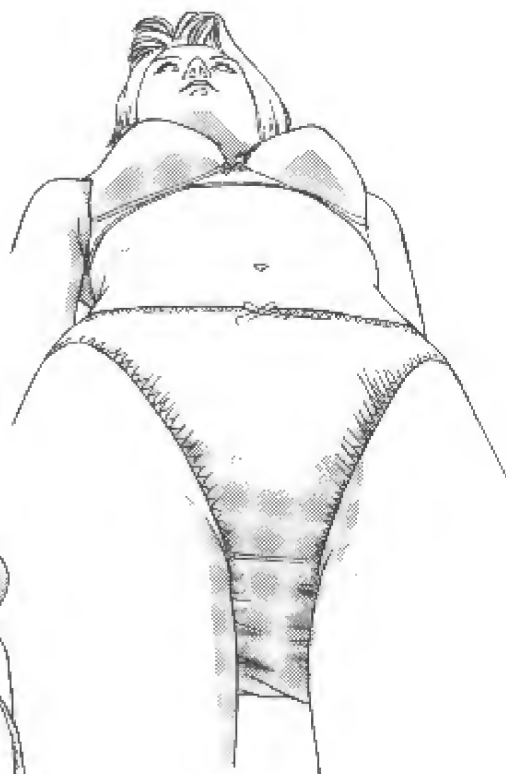
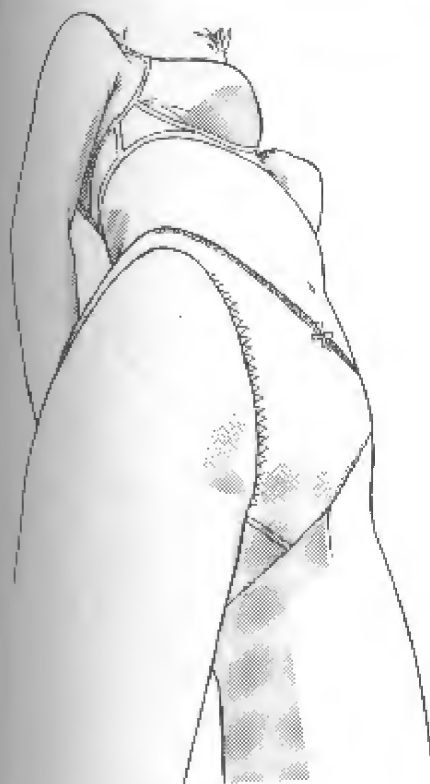
The angle of the leg cut shown here is a standard type. Let's take a look at the pants from a variety of angles.

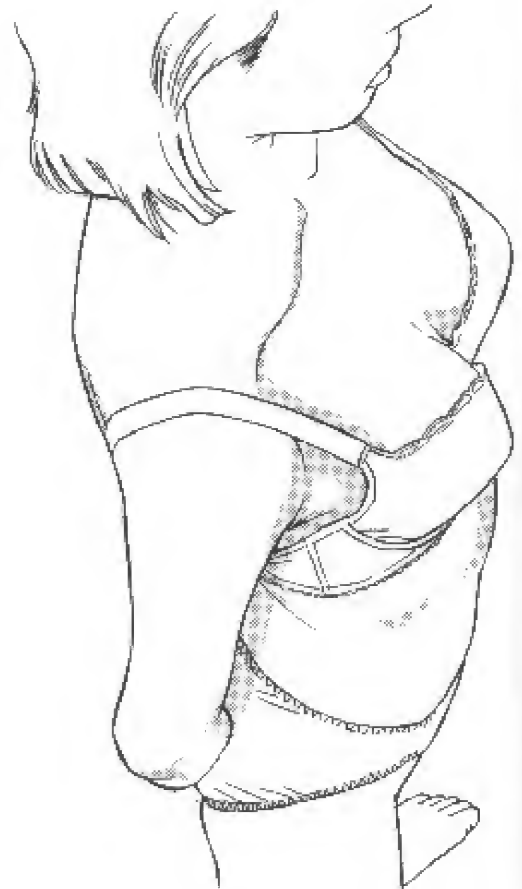
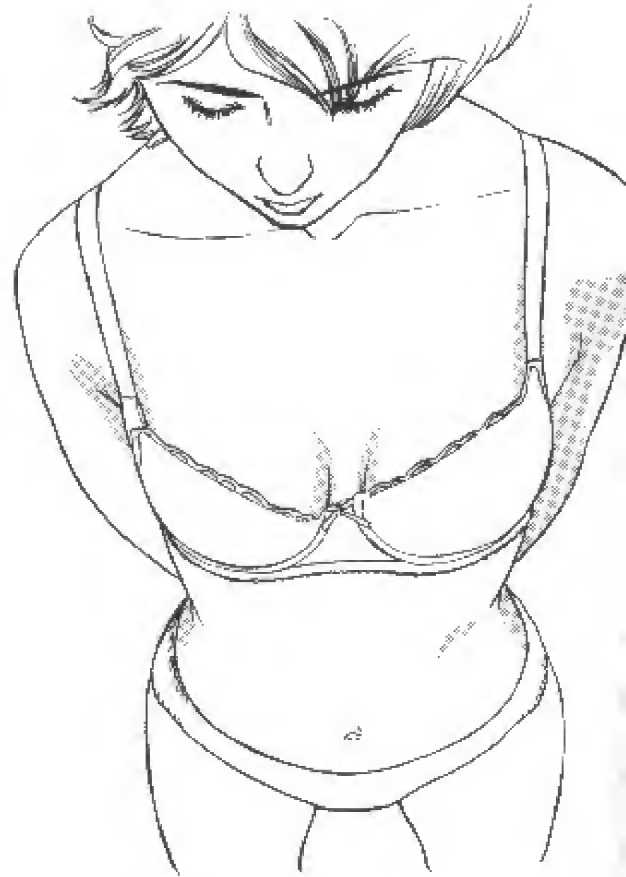
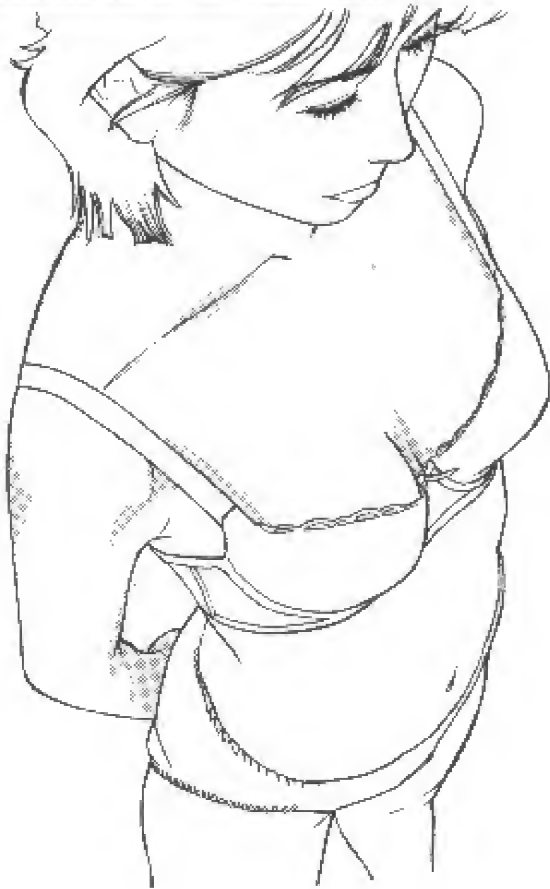


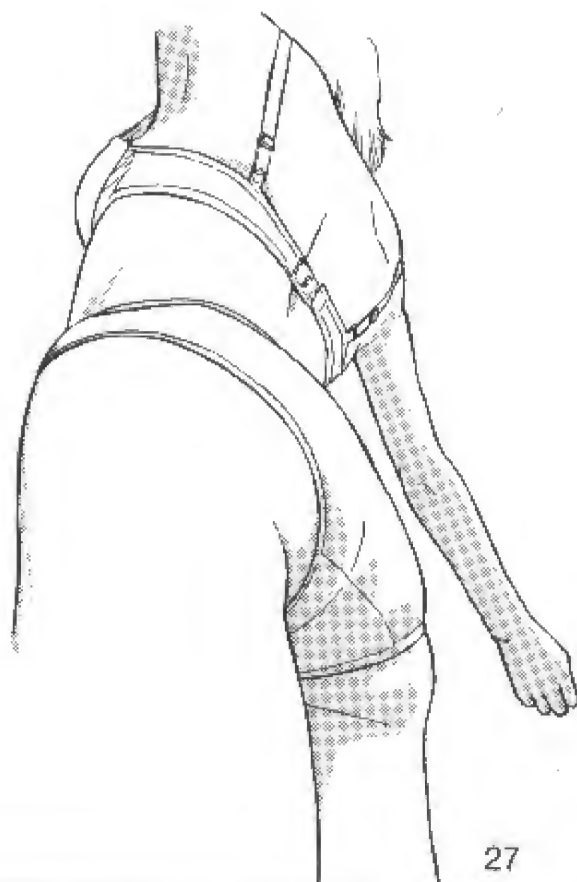
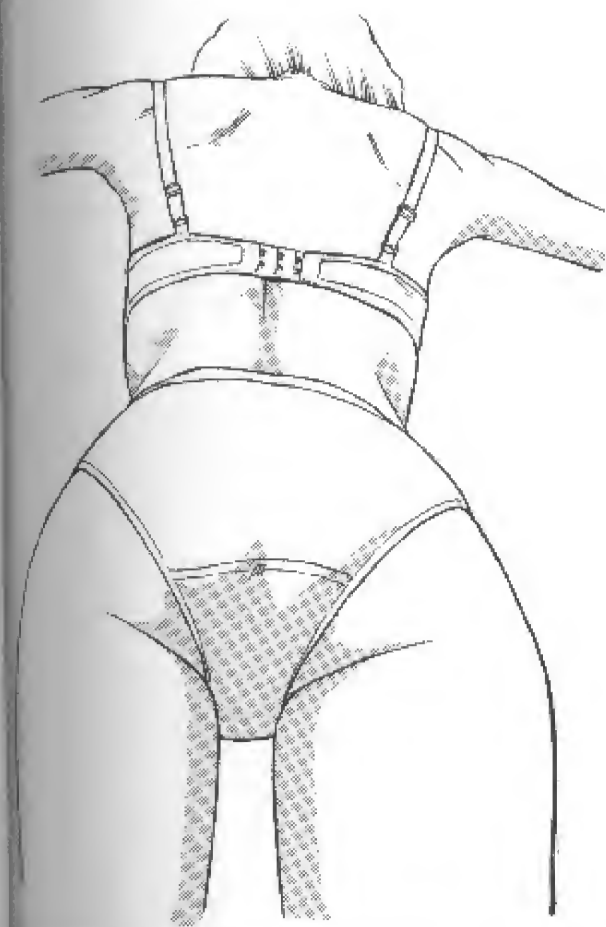
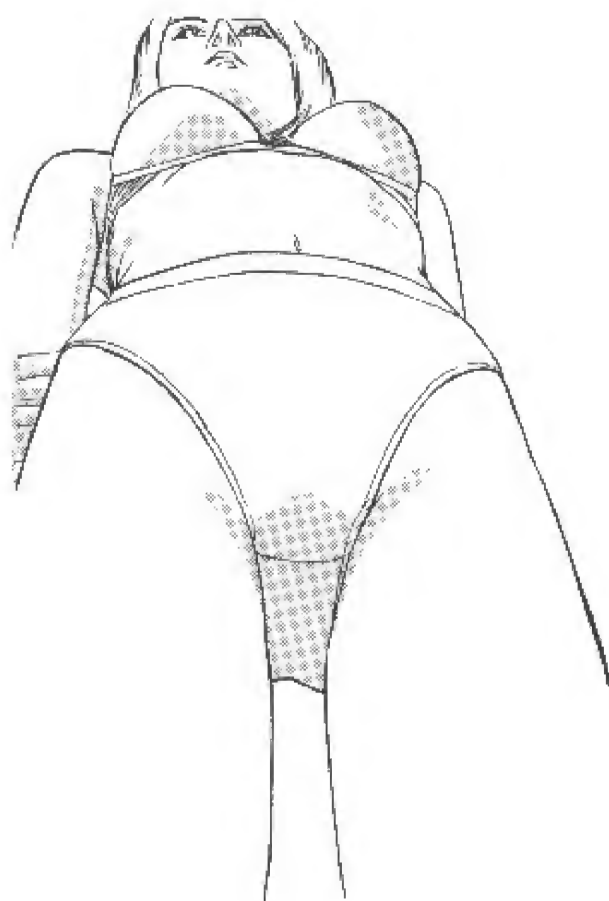
Bikini Underpants

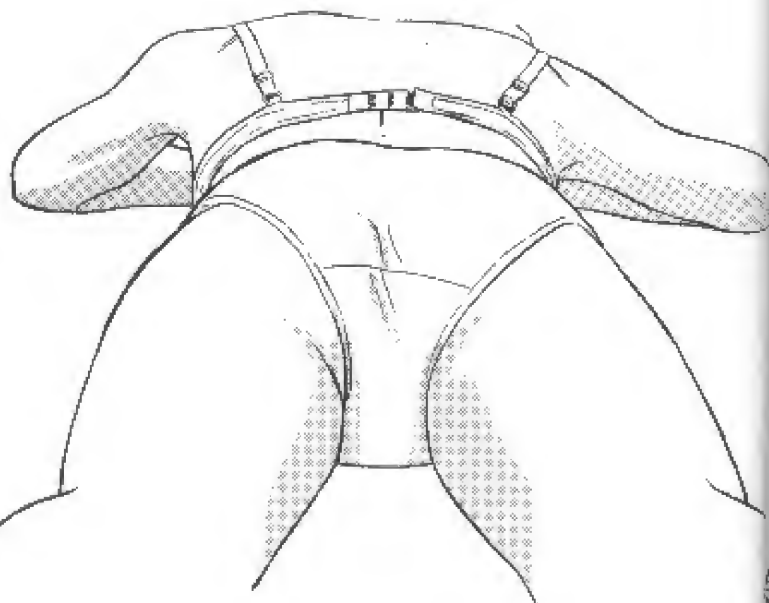
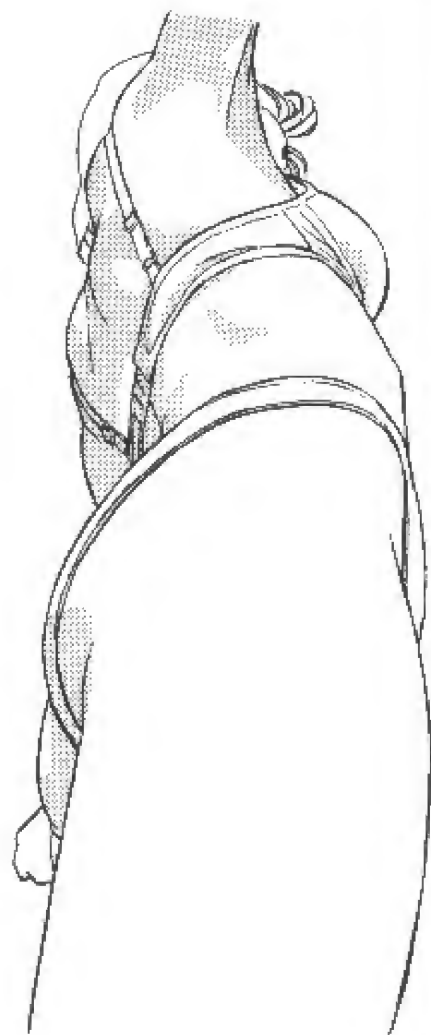
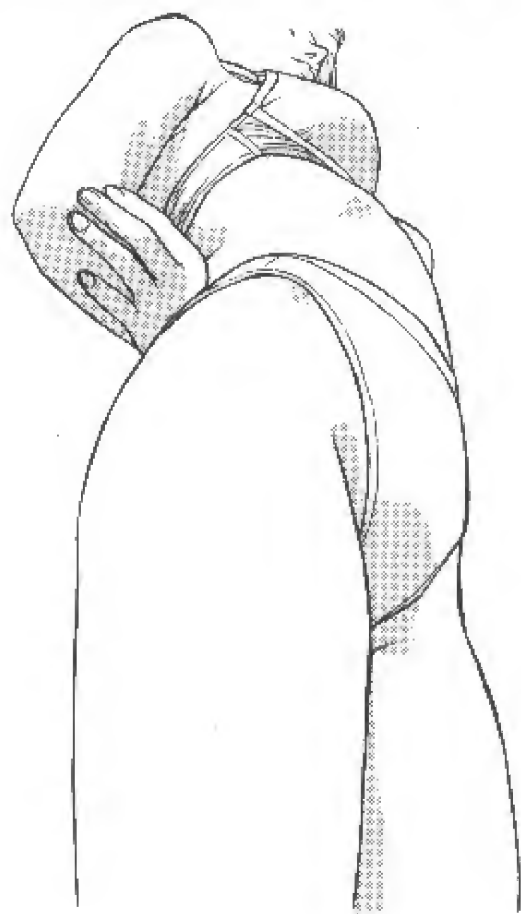
The angle of the leg cut is tighter than with the high-cut underpants. Let's take a look at these from a variety of angles.

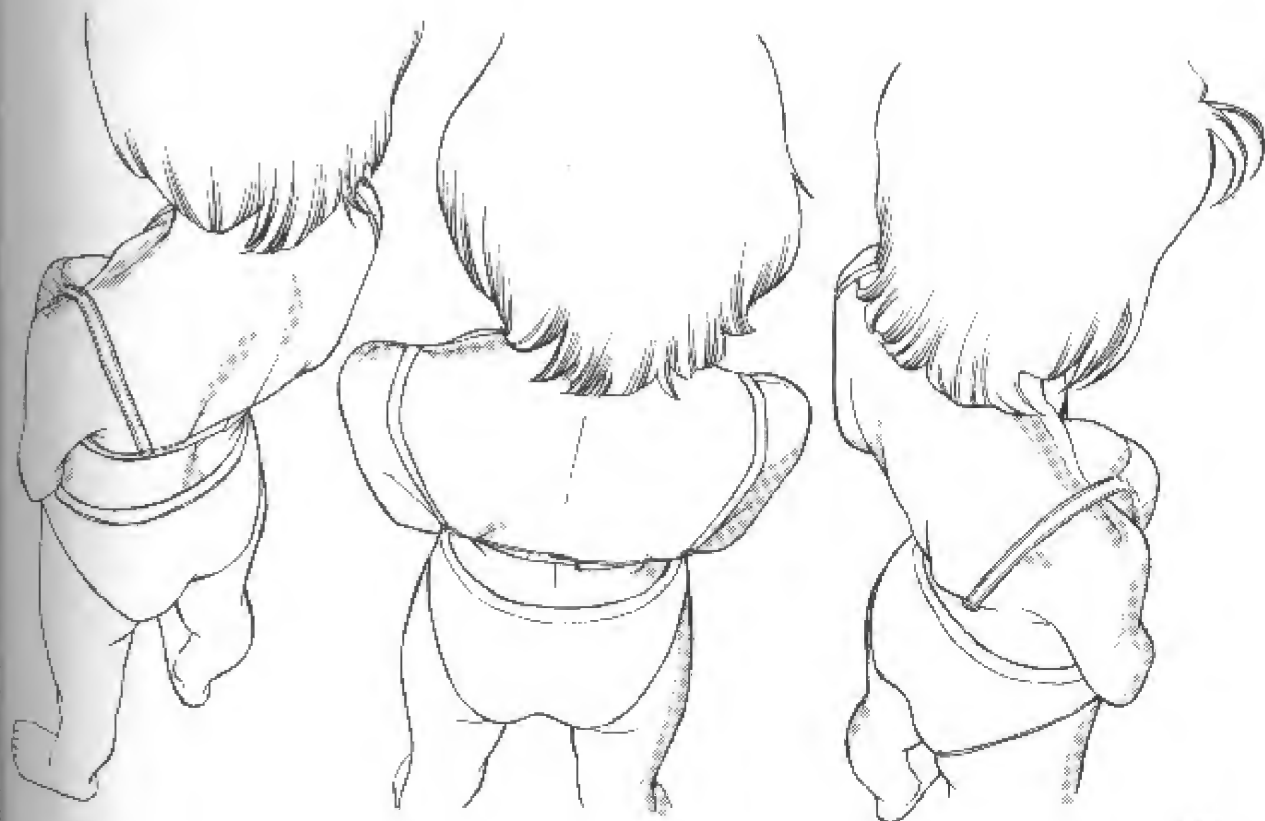
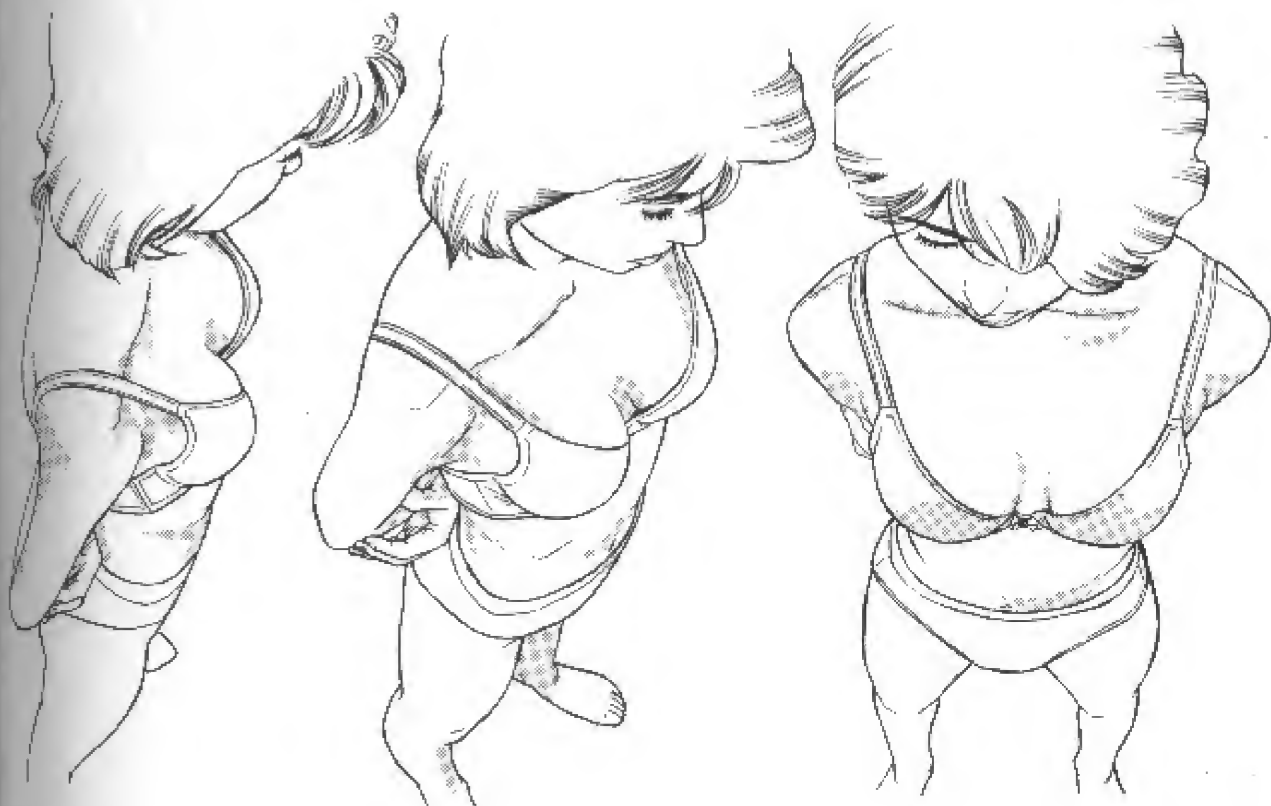












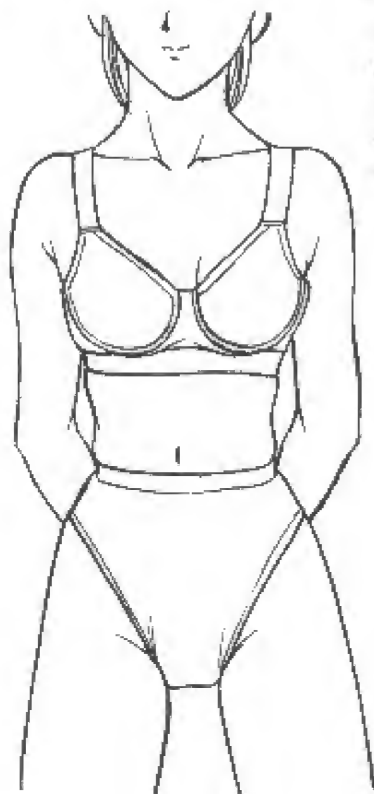
Sportswear Undergarments

While you won't see many people wearing these, this type of undergarment was thought up for people who play sports and exercise.



Sports Shorts

The design looks like boxers or spats. There should not be any problems when you draw them as long as you decide whether they should resemble underwear or sportswear.



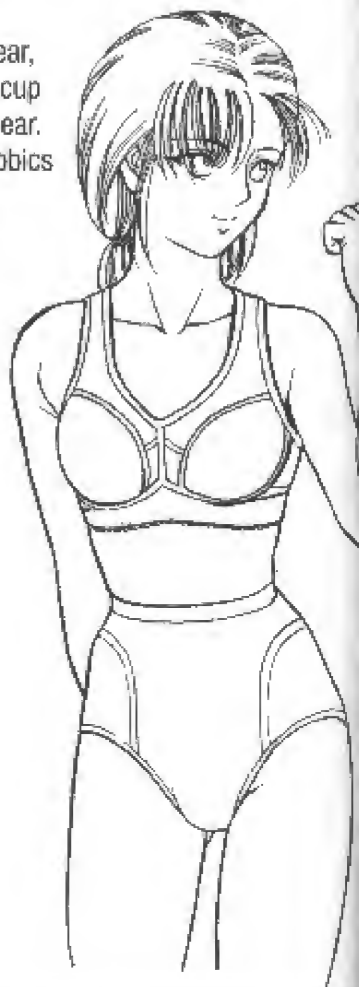
Soft Bra



While these bras do resemble sportswear, some of them contain wires under the cup area, which really makes them underwear. However, since the back looks like aerobics wear, it may better to draw them like sportswear.



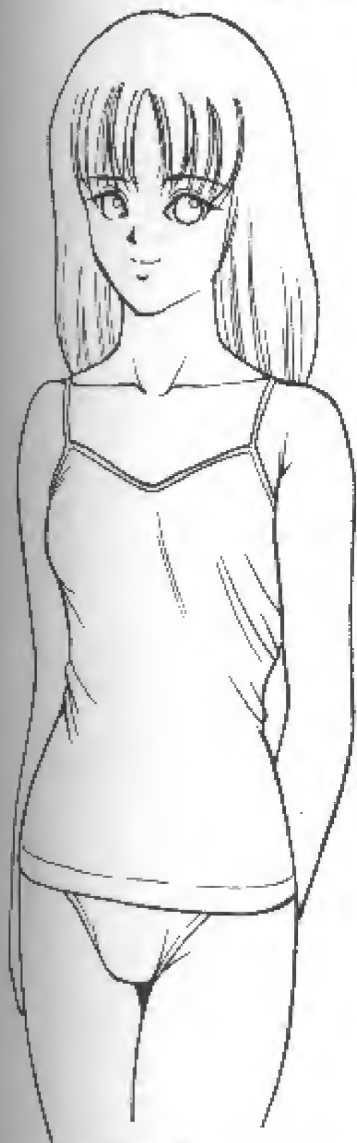
There are also models where the shoulder straps crisscross in the back.



Lingerie seems to have the most sense of fashion of all types of underwear. There is a wealth of types from slips to camisoles.

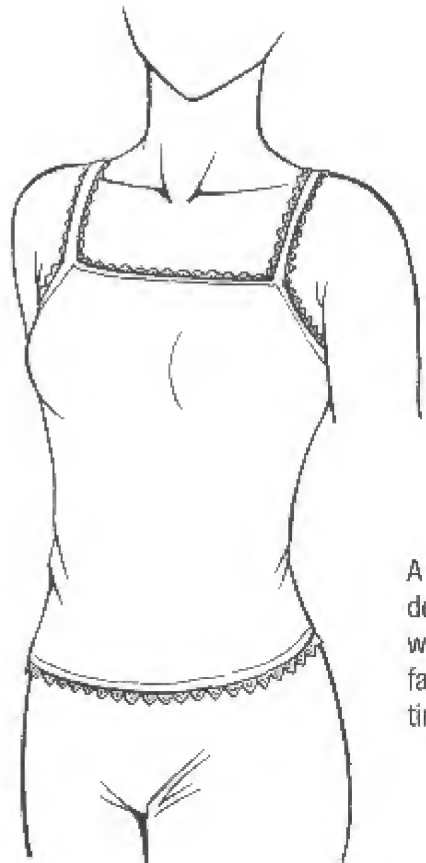
Camisoles

A camisole is a type of underwear like a slip that has been cut off at the waist.

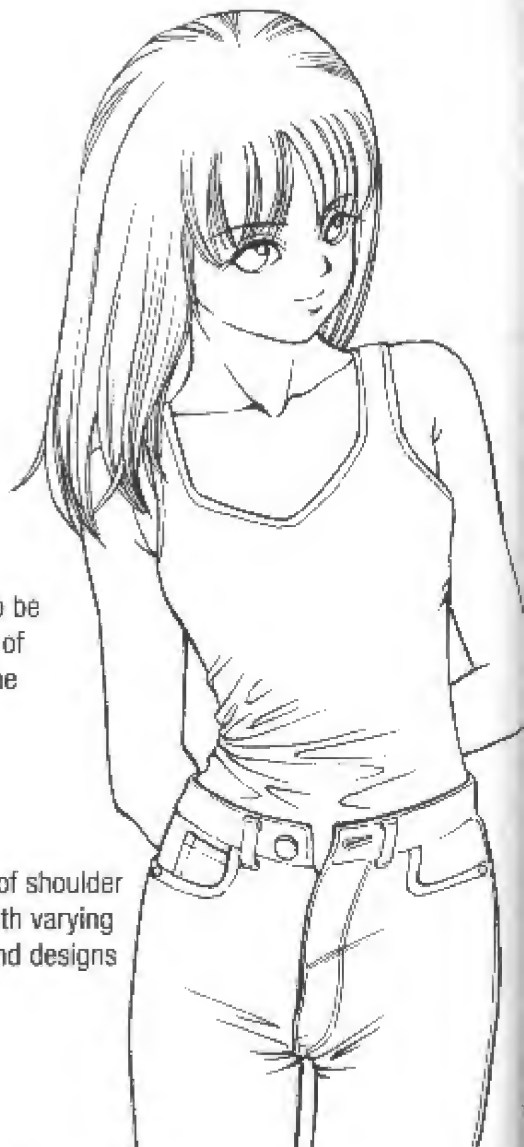


They come in a variety of lengths from ones that cover the bellybutton and ones that don't.

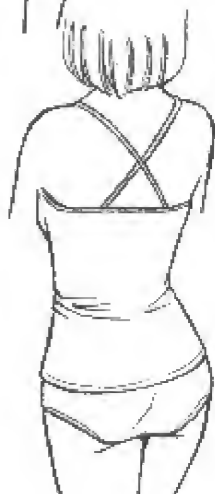
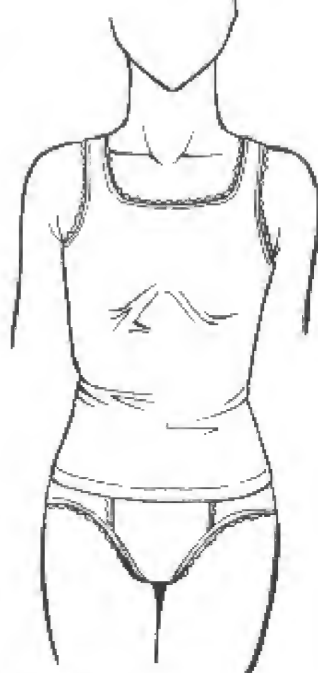




A lot of camisoles are designed so they can also be worn as shirts. This type of fashion was popular at one time.



All sorts of shoulder straps with varying widths and designs exist.



There are also models where the straps crisscross in the back.

This is known as a bra camisole. It is a camisole with cups added to the breast area like a bra.



Bra Slips

As the name suggests, this is a combination of two garments.



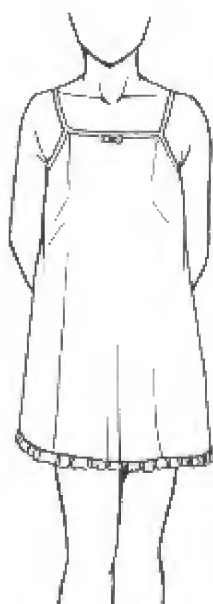
Slips

Slips are designed to prevent skirts from sliding between the legs.

Various sizes exist to go with skirts of all lengths.



A variety of cuts along the backside exist, from straight cuts to V-cuts.



There are also slips designed for adults using lace and complex patterns.





As shown in the drawing, camisoles garnished with patterned lace really look like lingerie.



This is an example of flare pants.



Since a camisole is like the upper part of a slip, flare pants needs to make up for the lower part of the slip. Their design can be coordinated with a petticoat pattern.

Teddies

A teddie is a combination of a slip and flare pants.

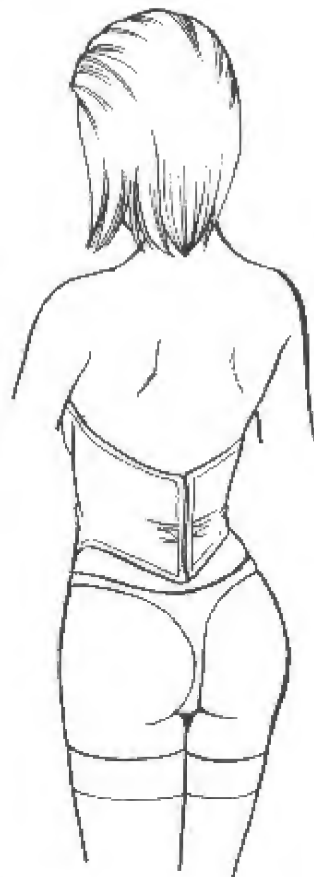
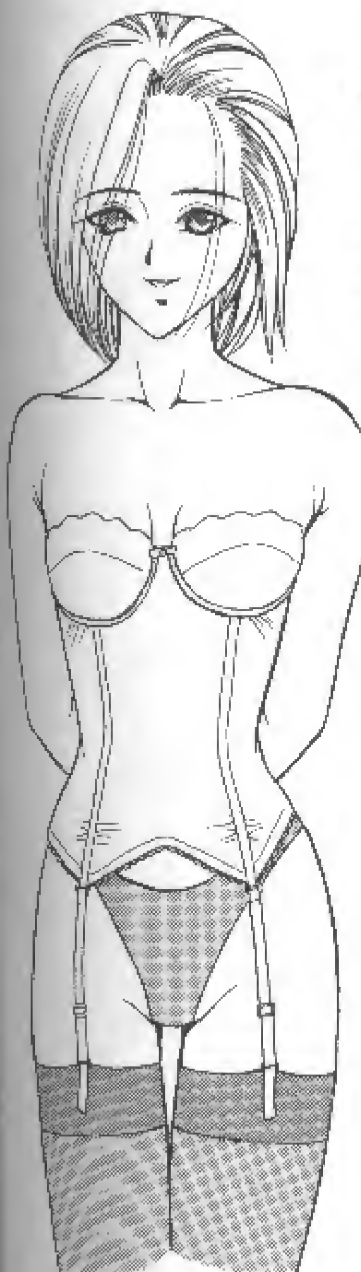


Teddies come in a variety of designs from ones with the waist area tightened to ones where the upper and lower parts are separate.



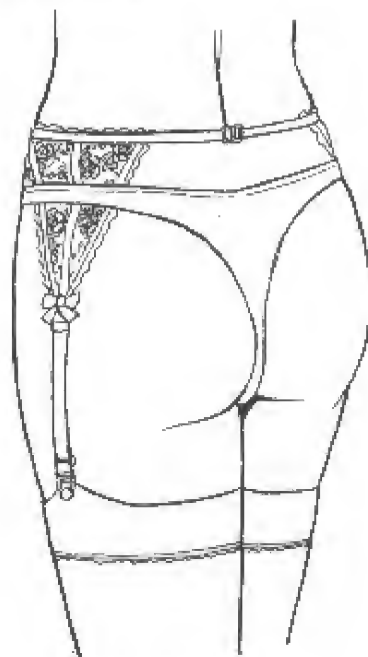
Lingerie Sets

These are a combination of several pieces of lingerie including a bra, a bustier, to slim the waistline, and garter belts.

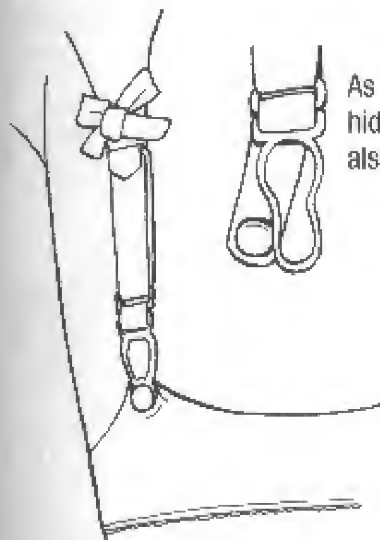


Garter Belts

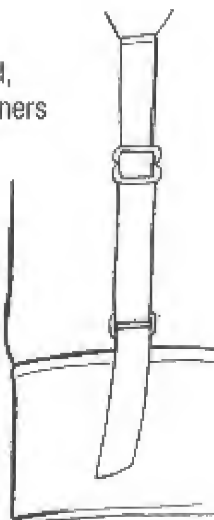
Garter belts can be worn as part of a lingerie set or independently.



There are all sorts of fasteners to hold up stockings. One commonly seen type is shown here.



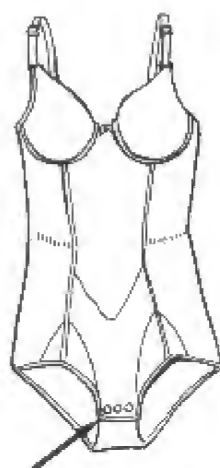
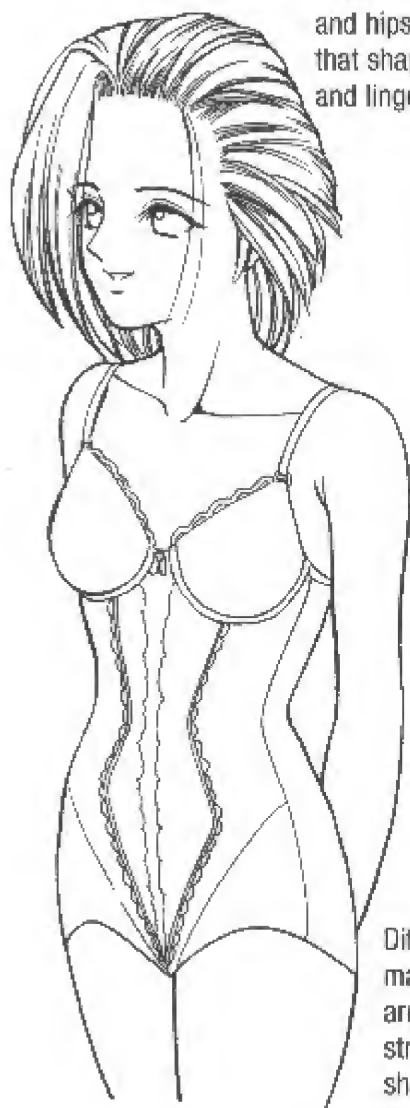
As illustrated, hidden fasteners also exist.



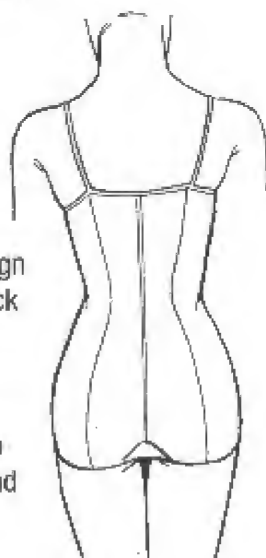
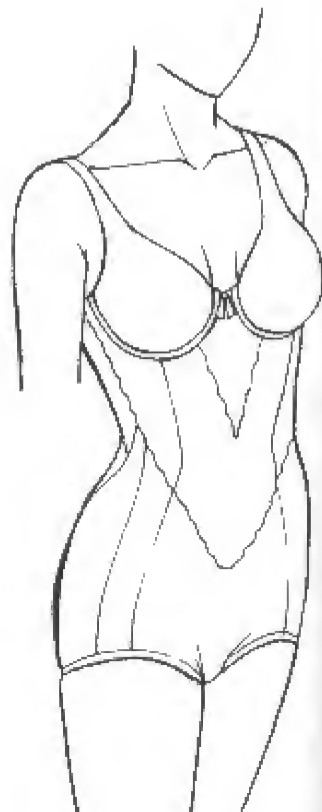
Garter belts can also be worn under the panties.

Body suits

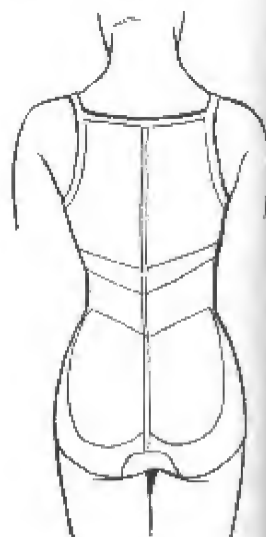
These are for shaping up the bust, waist and hips. Other types of underwear fashion that shape up the body are bras, girdles, and lingerie sets.



This part has snaps attached making these out on, as well as, take off.



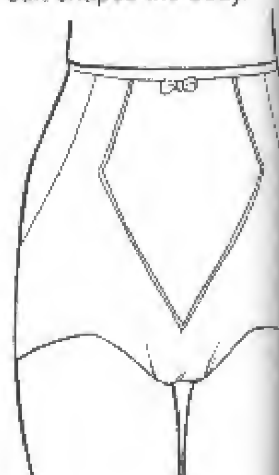
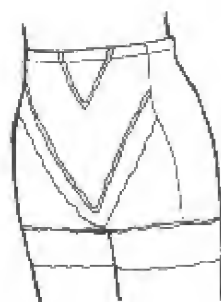
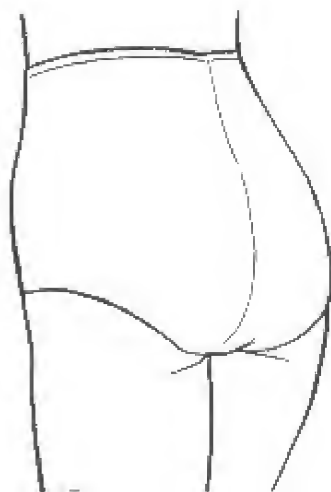
Differences in design manifest in the back area too. The strength of the shaping function ranges from soft to medium to hard and the seams in the materials tend to differ depending on this.



The greater the amount of seams, the better the bodysuit shapes the body.

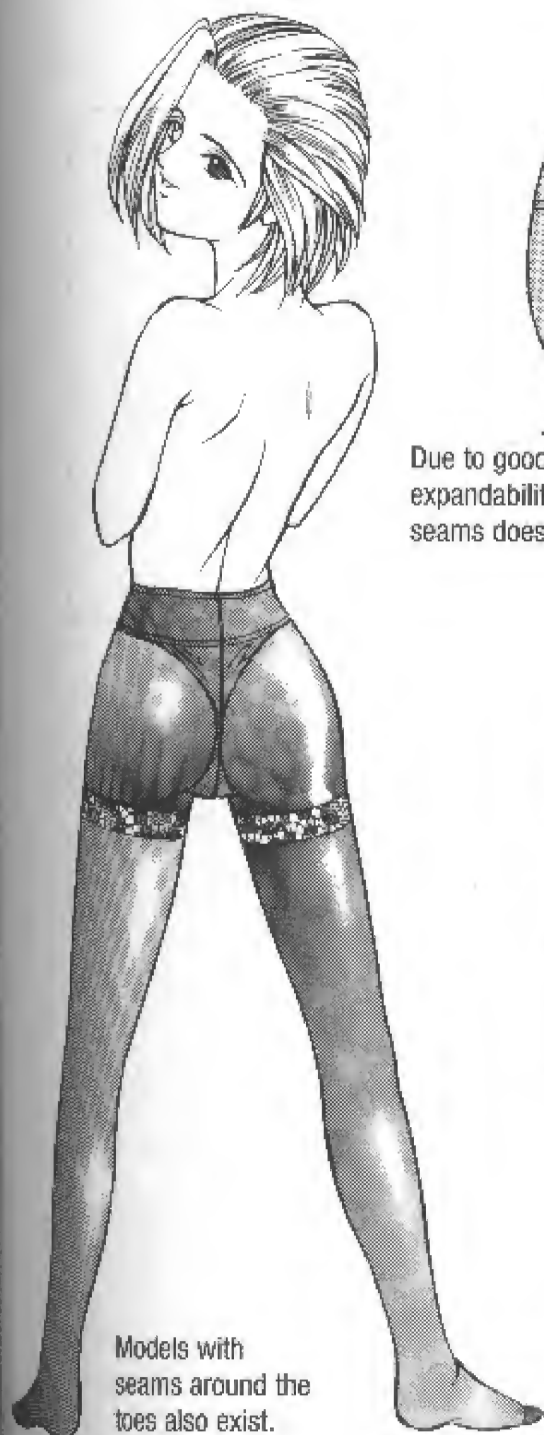
Girdles

These help shape the body in the waist and hip areas.

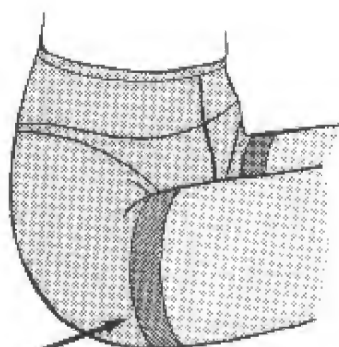
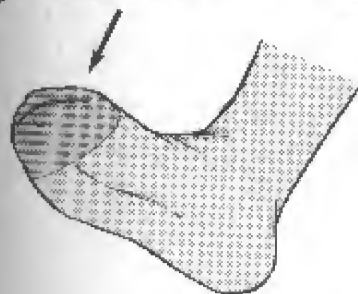


Panty Hose

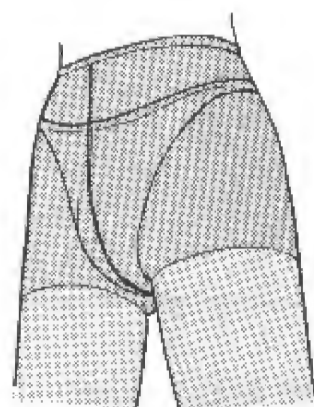
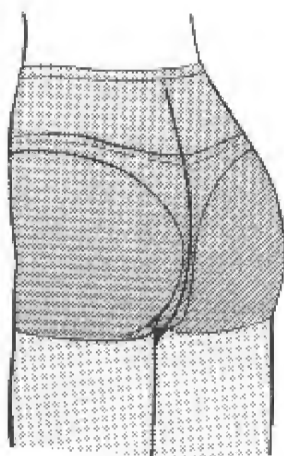
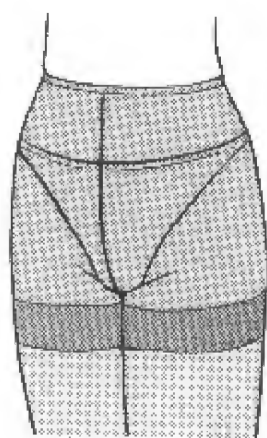
Also called sheer tights, these are worn by women as everyday items. Beige, black and white are commonly seen colors. Other colors such as red and yellow also exist.



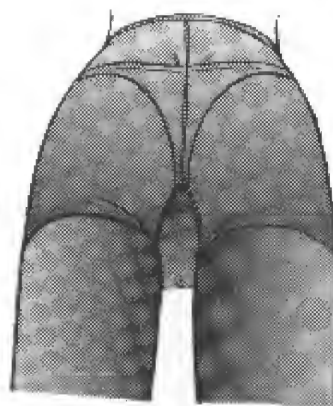
Models with seams around the toes also exist.



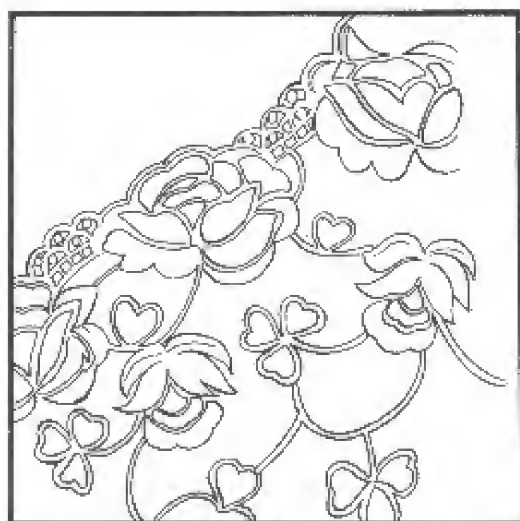
Due to good contractibility and expandability, the position of the seams does not change.



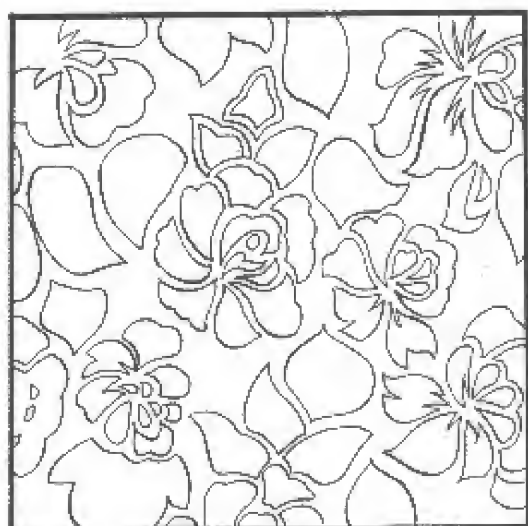
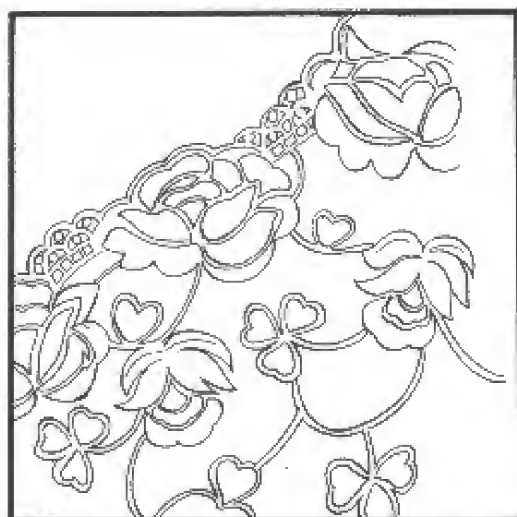
The color around the hip area changes with the thickness.



The seams around the hip area come in a wide variety.



Most of the patterns found in lingerie are floral and leave prints. How precisely you want to draw the patterns is up to you. It is also okay to graduate them.



IC Screen Tones



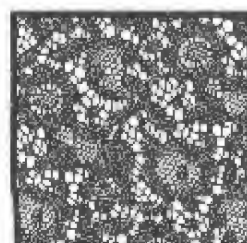
S-982 (over)



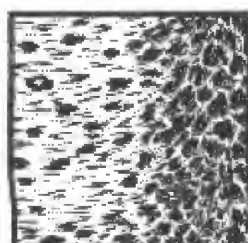
S-982 (under)



S-758



S-917

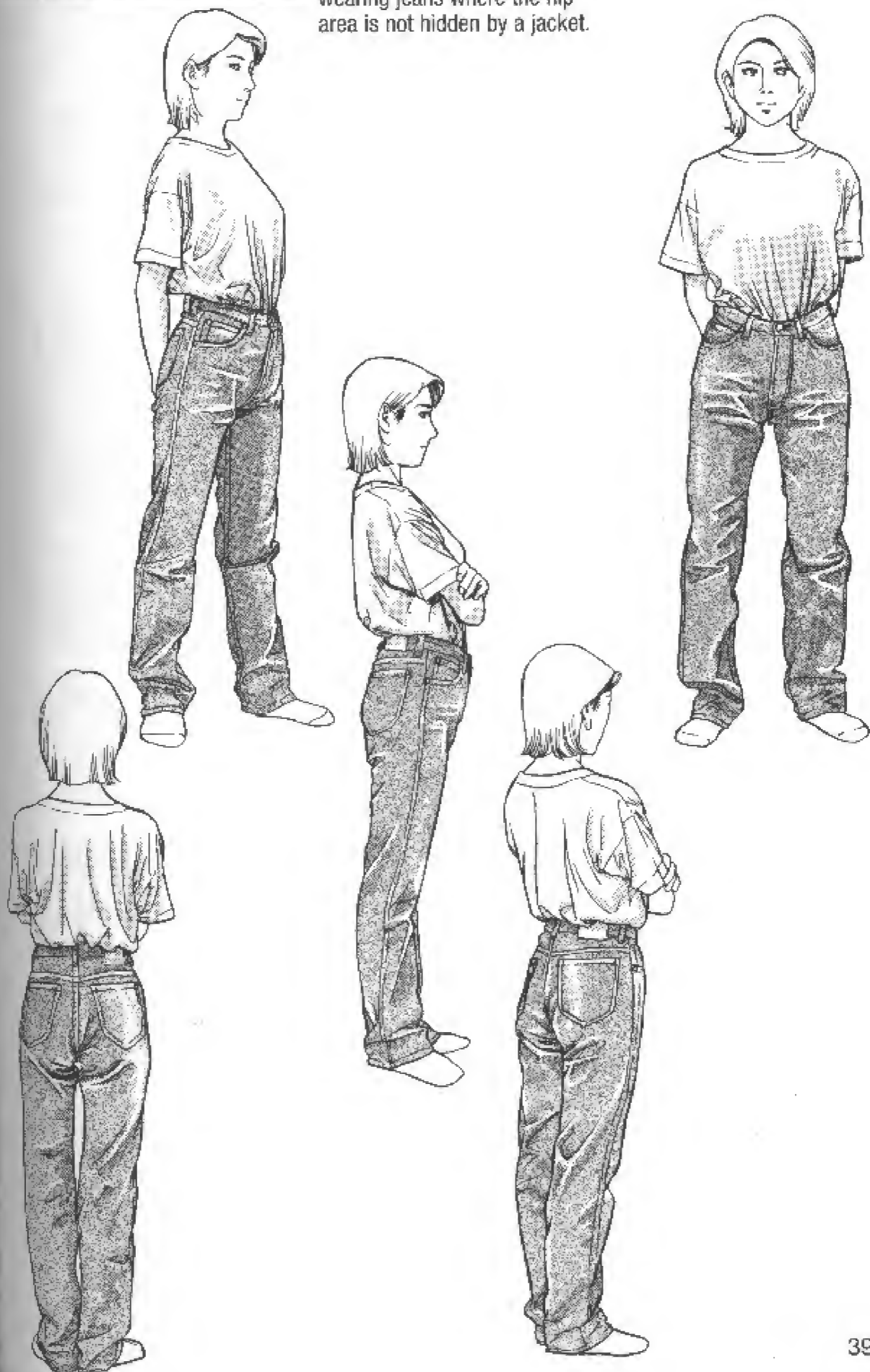


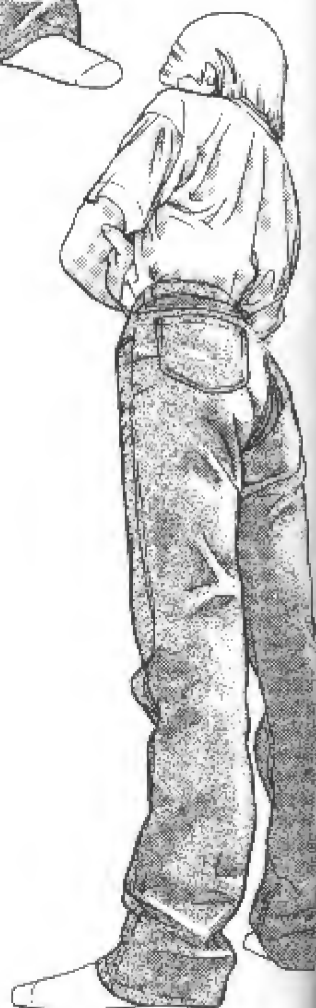
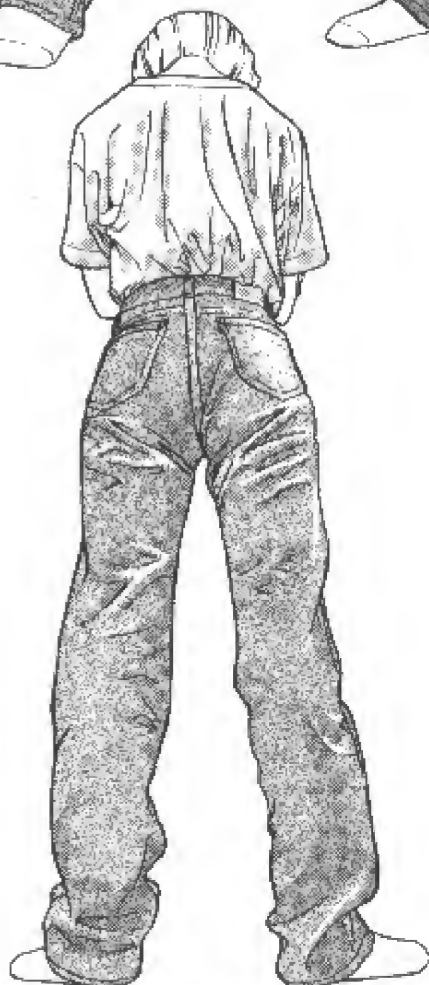
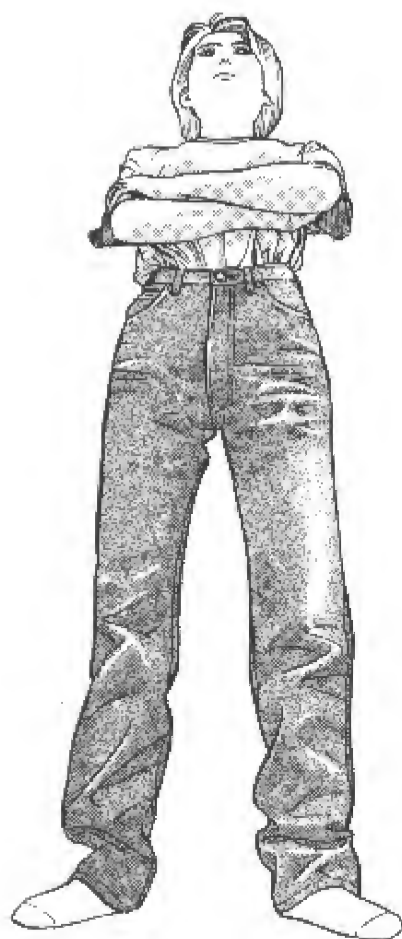
S-911

While tones come in a wide variety, many people tend to use these ones.

Standing Wearing a T-shirt

Let's take a look a model wearing jeans where the hip area is not hidden by a jacket.



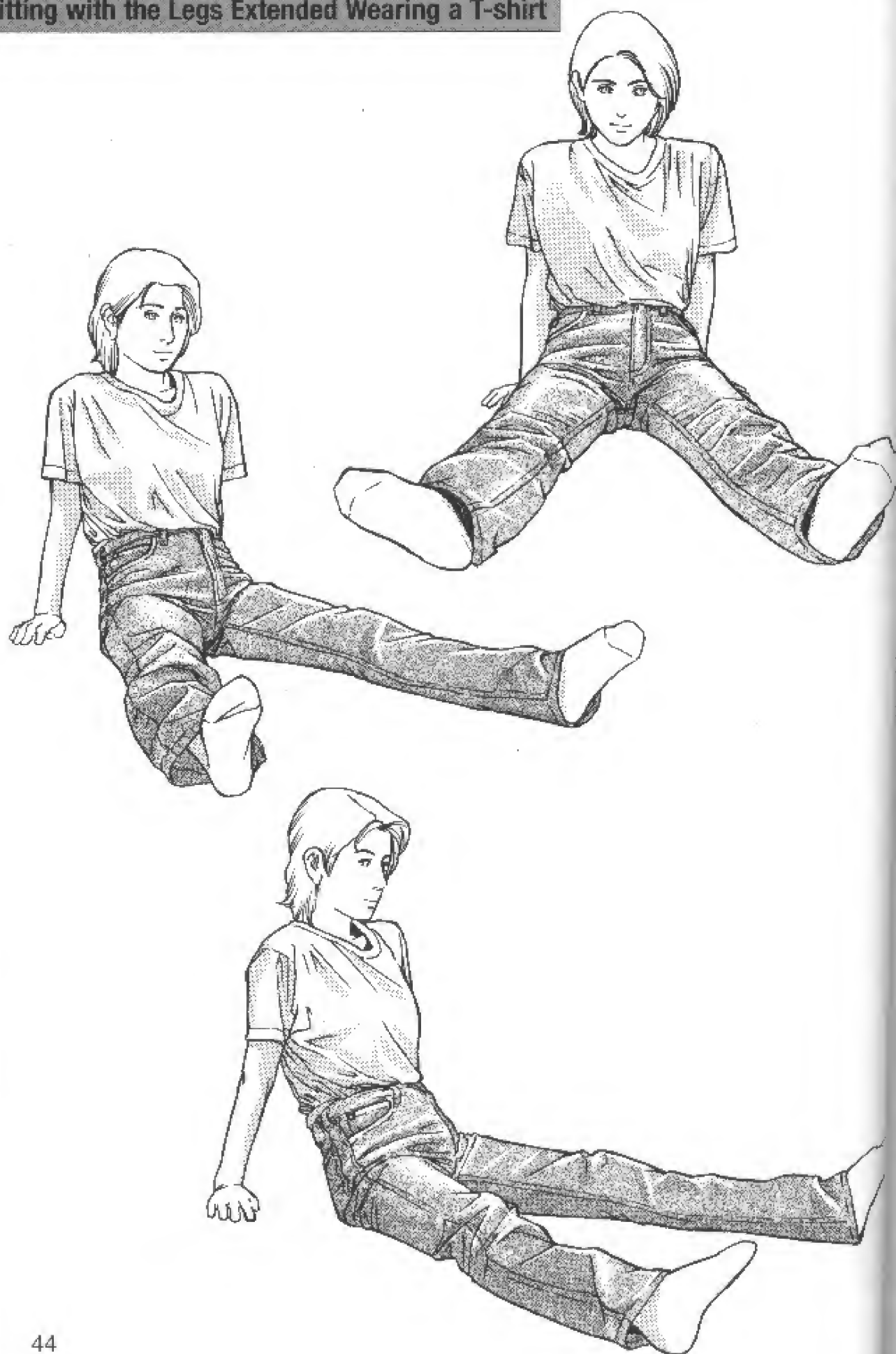


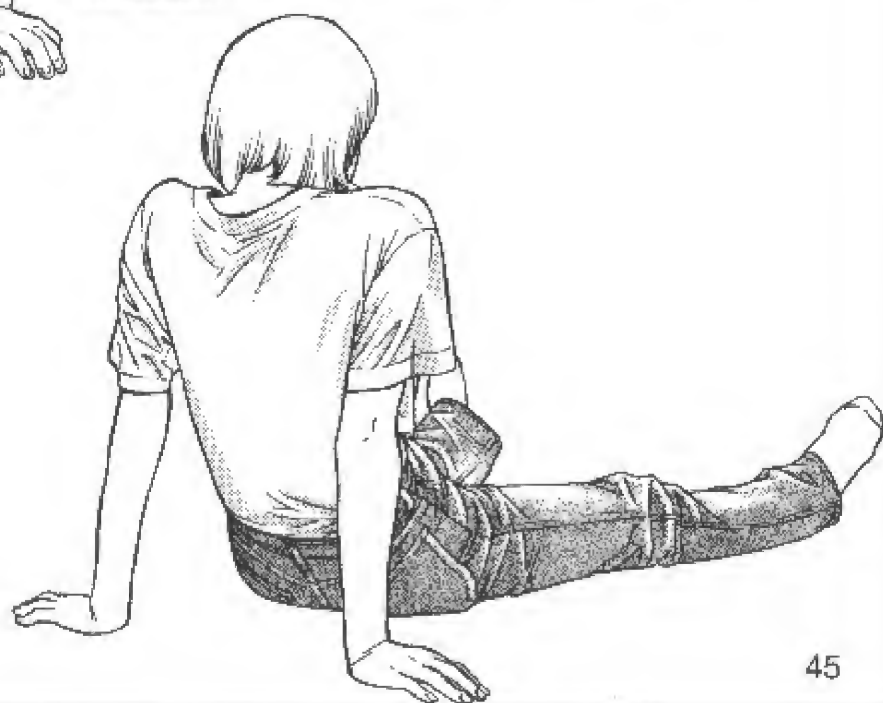
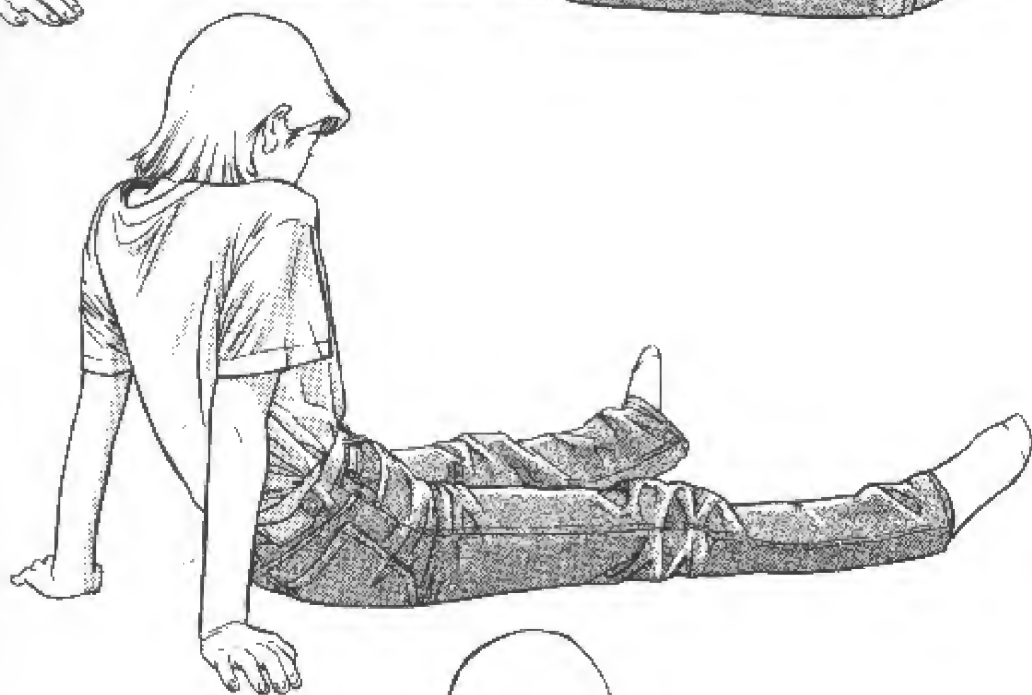
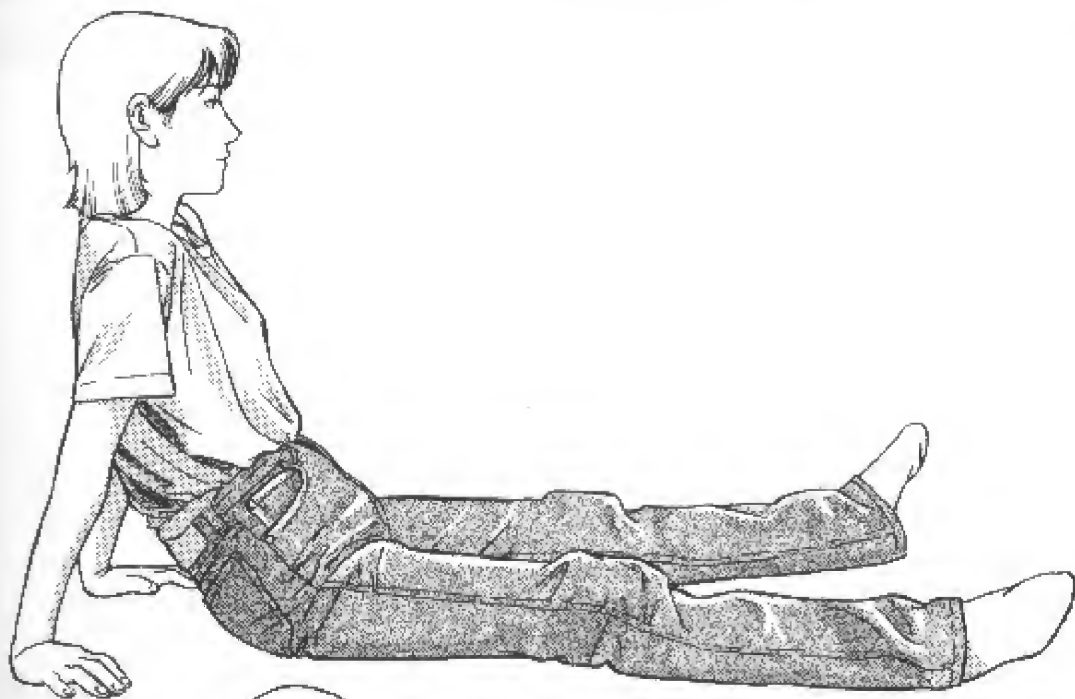


Sitting at Ease Wearing a T-shirt



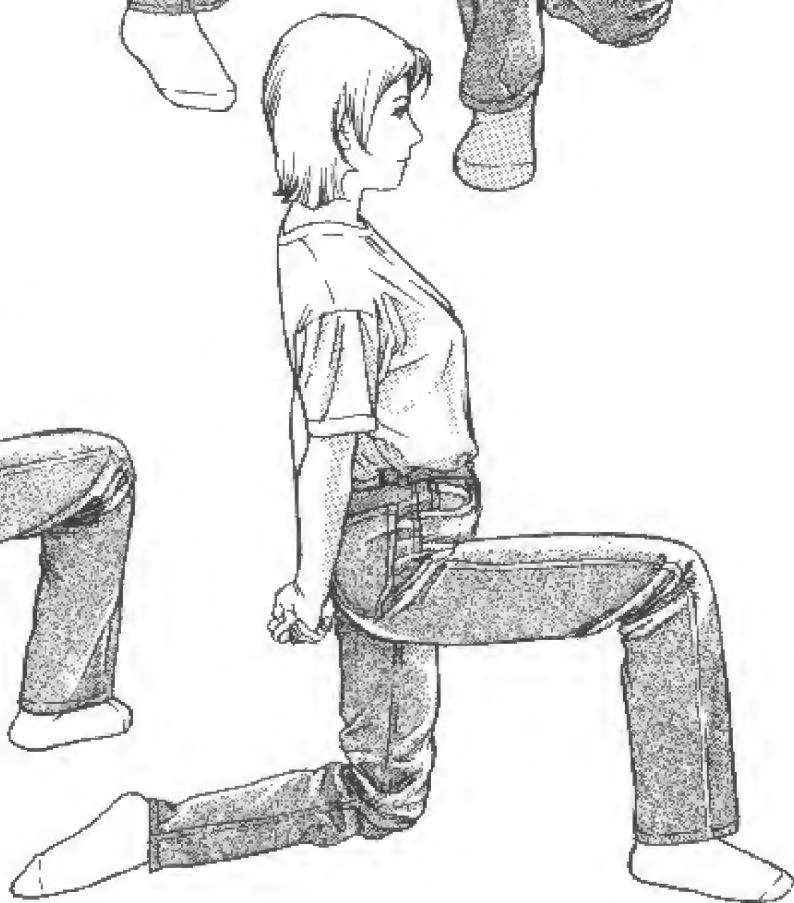






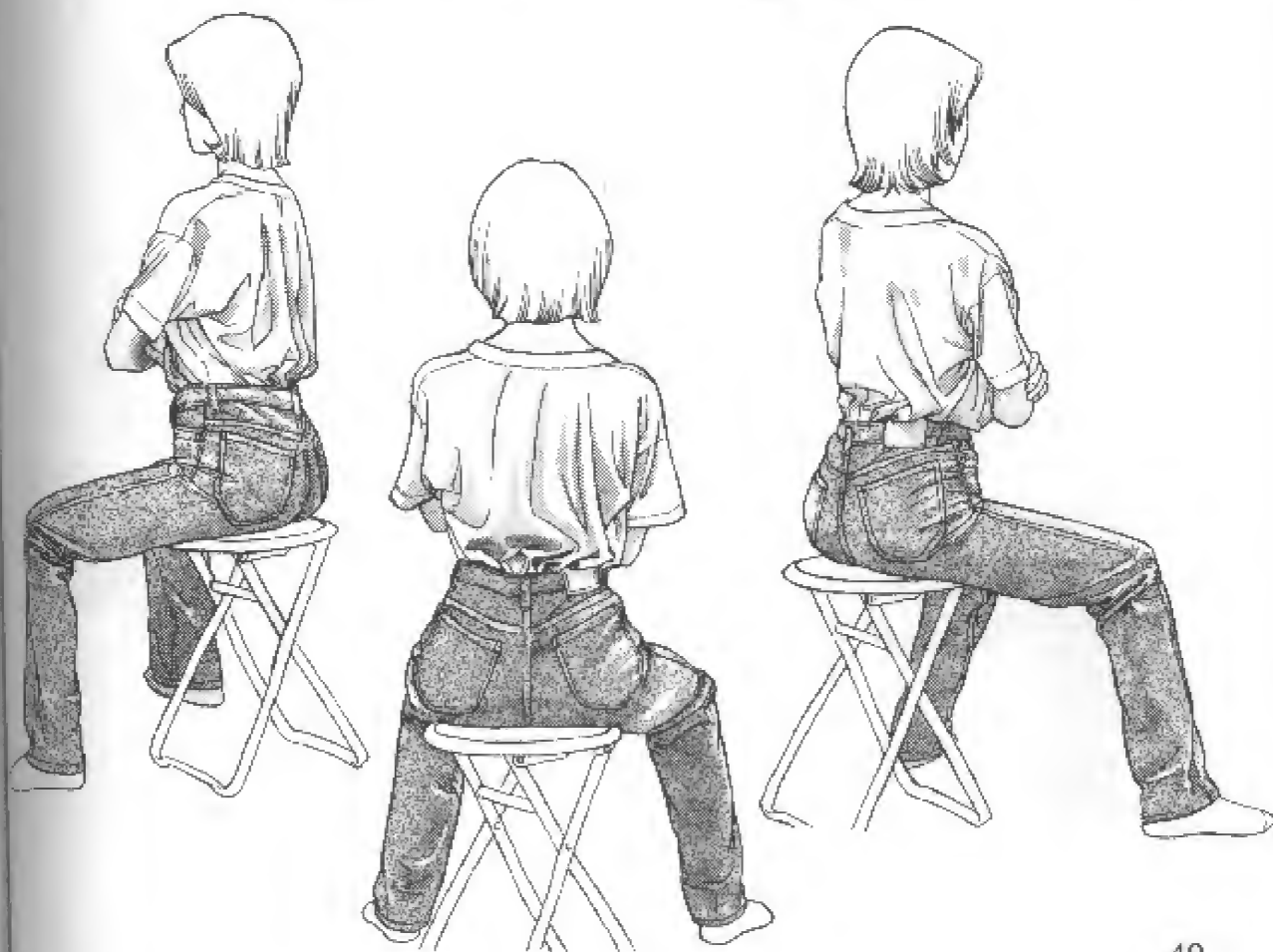
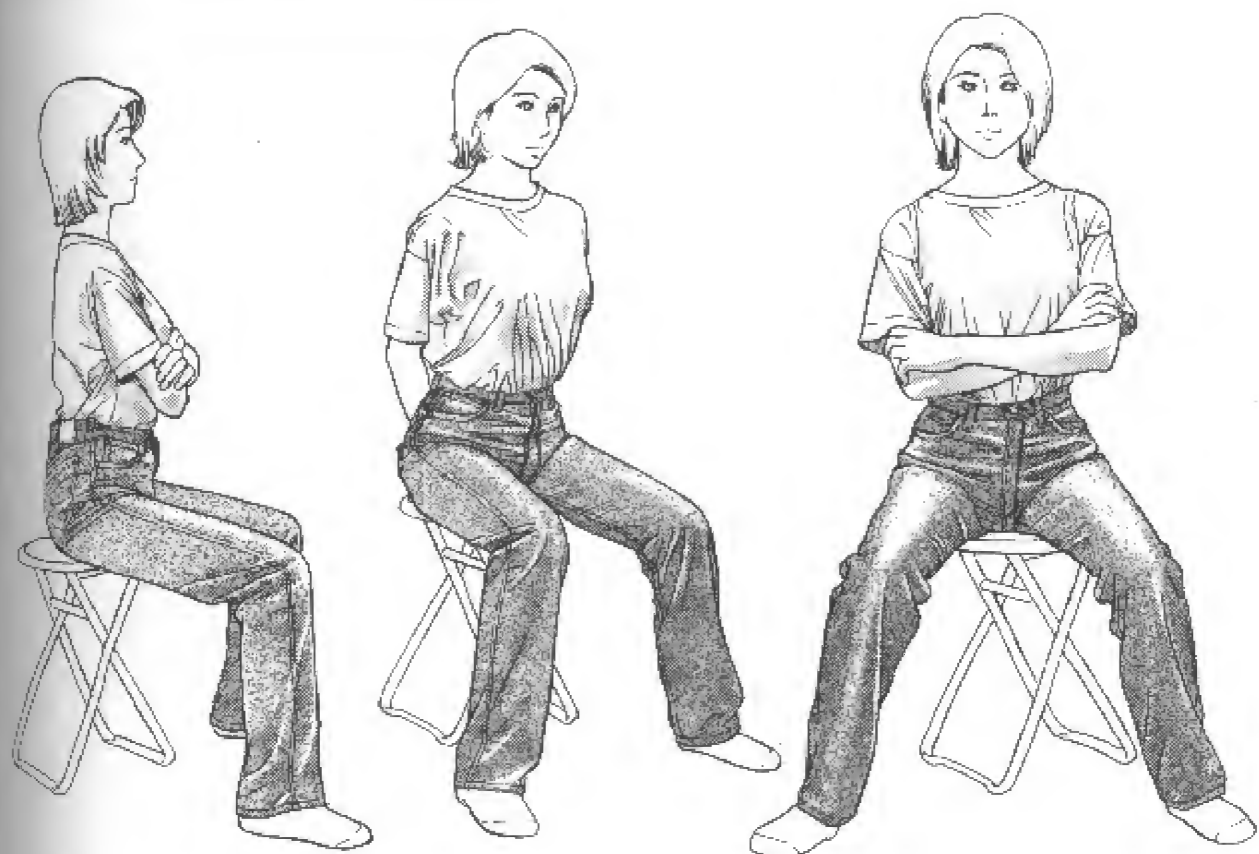
Sitting Cross-legged Wearing a T-shirt







Sitting in a Chair Wearing a T-shirt



Crossing the Legs Wearing a T-shirt



Chapter 2

Sweatshirts and Skirts



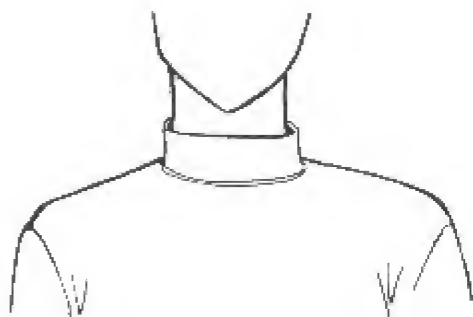
Sweatshirts and Skirts

Here we introduce various skirts and tops that make up ensembles.

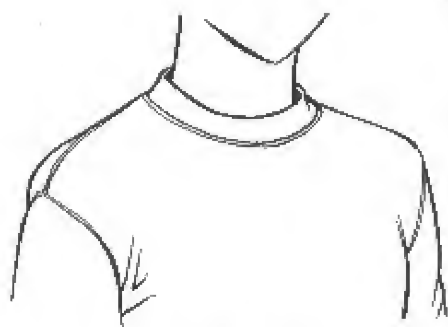
Please be aware that any combination of the various kinds is possible. Please take a look each of their differences and make reference to them.

Sweatshirts

In addition to being worn around the house, this type of clothing has a wide range of use in fashion. The biggest difference in the designs is found in the neck area.



High-neck



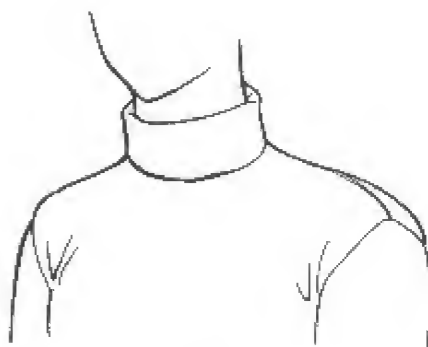
Crewneck



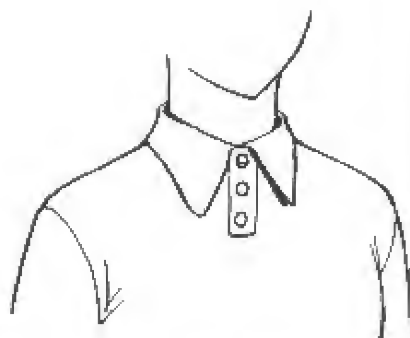
Zip-up Neck



U-neck



Turtle Neck



Polo Collar

Skirt is a general term as they come in all sorts of lengths.



Super Mini: The shortest skirt possible.

Mini: A skirt cut above the knees

Normal: A skirt cut at the knees. Also known as a knee length skirt.

Semi Long: A skirt somewhere between a normal and long length.

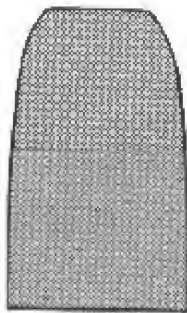
Long: A long skirt.

Maxi: The longest skirt possible.

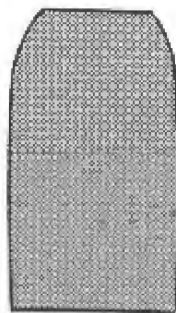
Skirt lines come in a wide variety.



Narrow



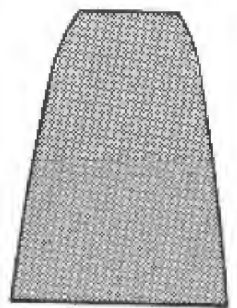
Dirndl



Straight



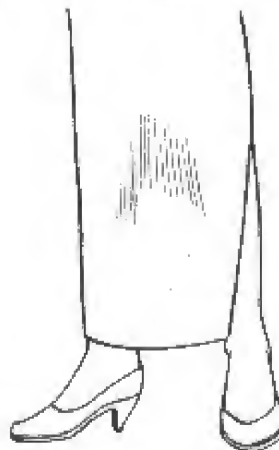
Trumpet



Flare

Slit Skirts

Skirts with openings are known as slit skirts. Slits are often added to long skirts to help make moving around in them easier.

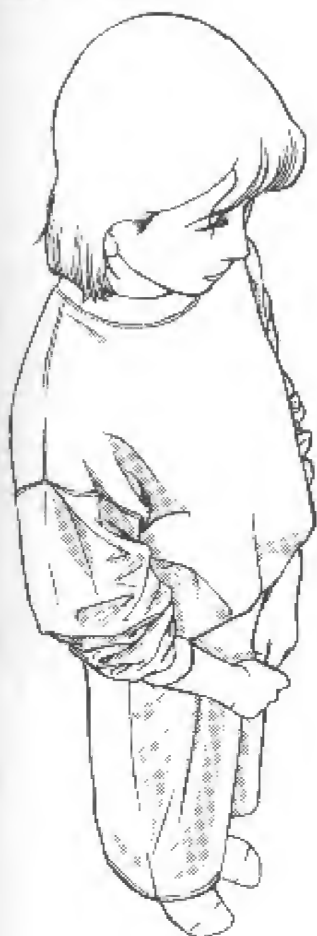


Crewnecks

Let's take a look at crewnecks.

At first glance, these look easy to draw, but when viewed from different angles, they are harder to draw than you would expect.

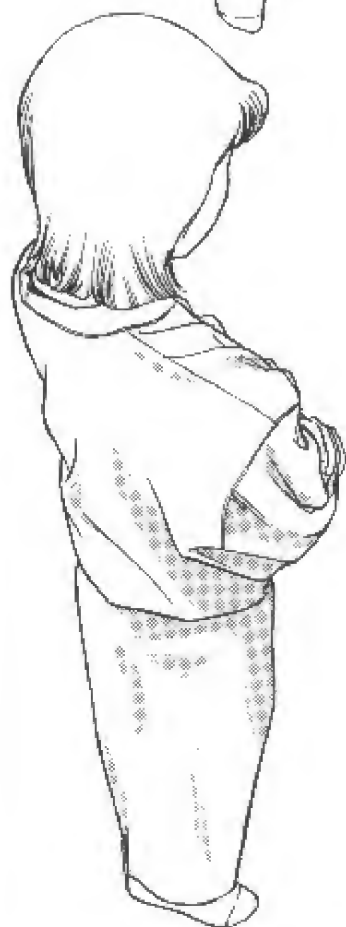




Folding the Arms

Let's take a look at how the wrinkles change with the pose.



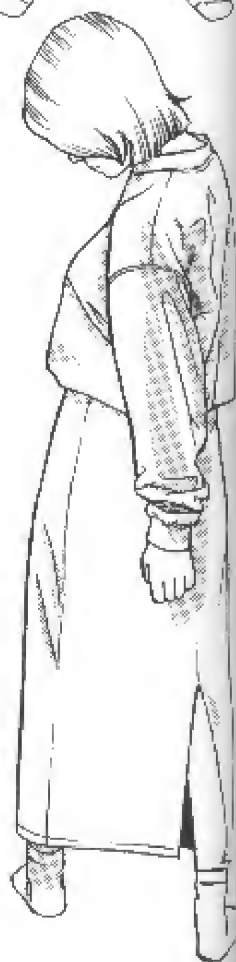
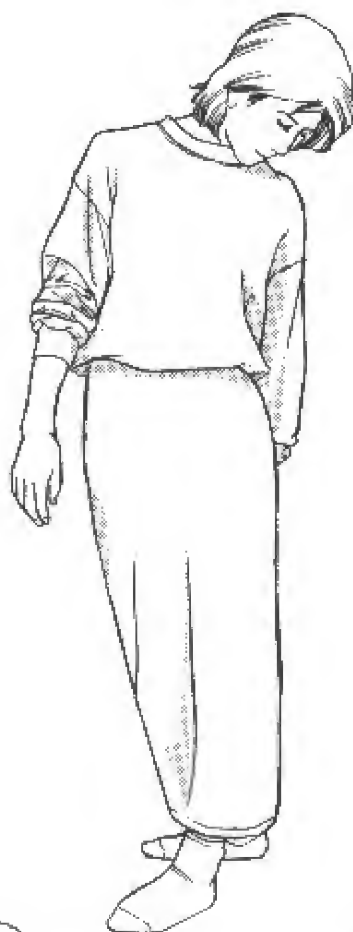
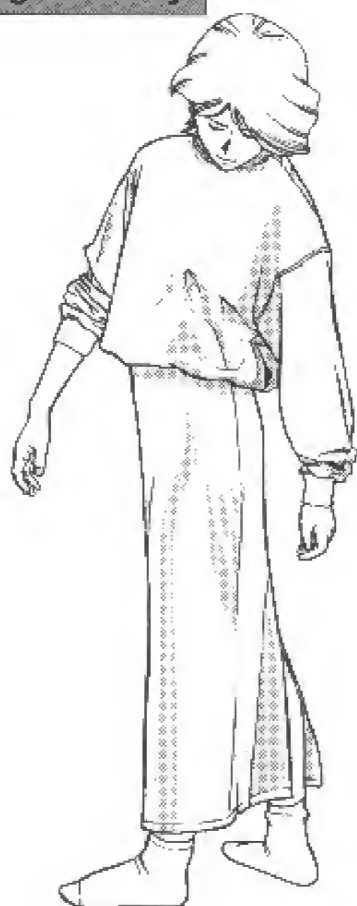


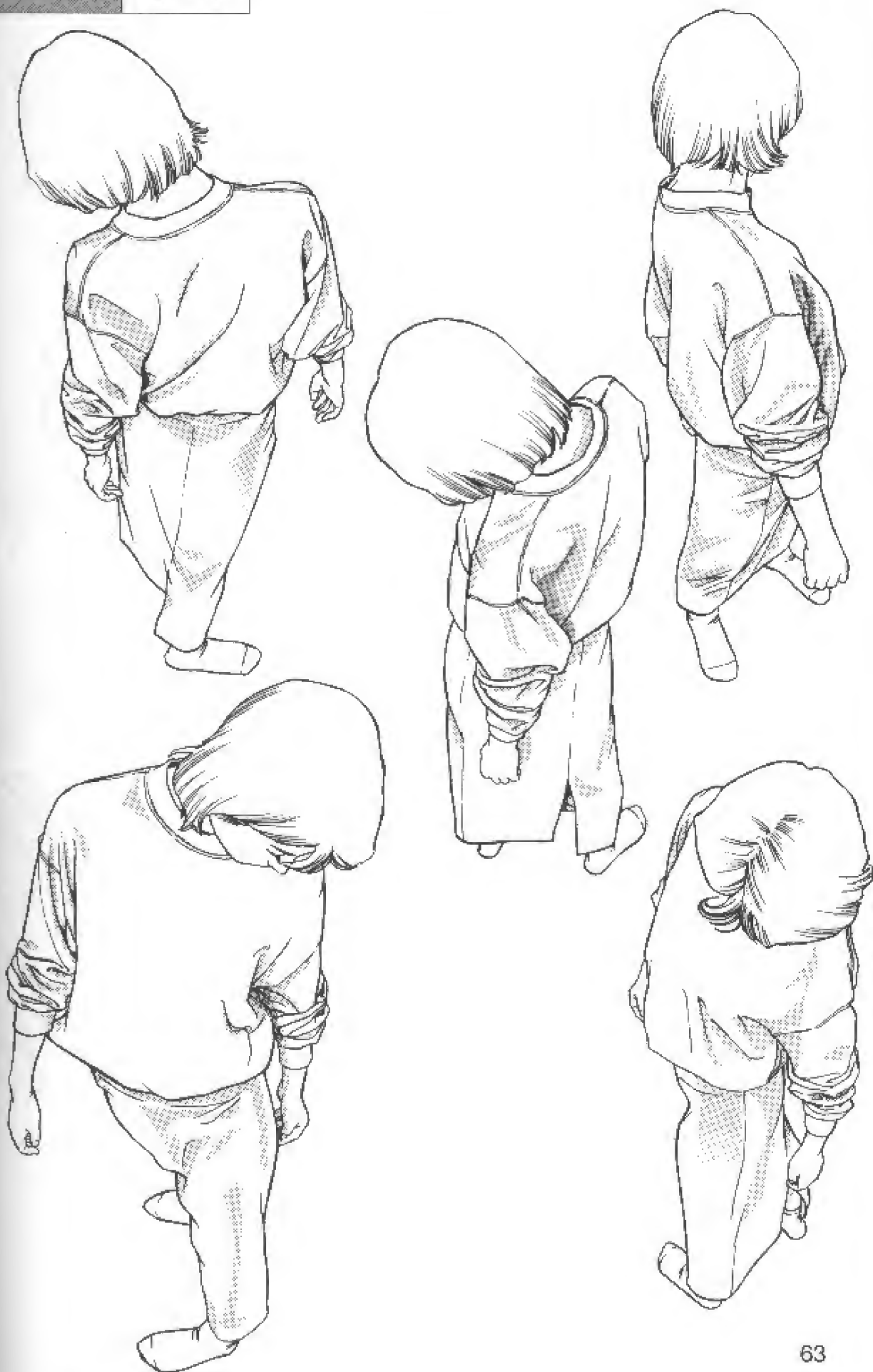










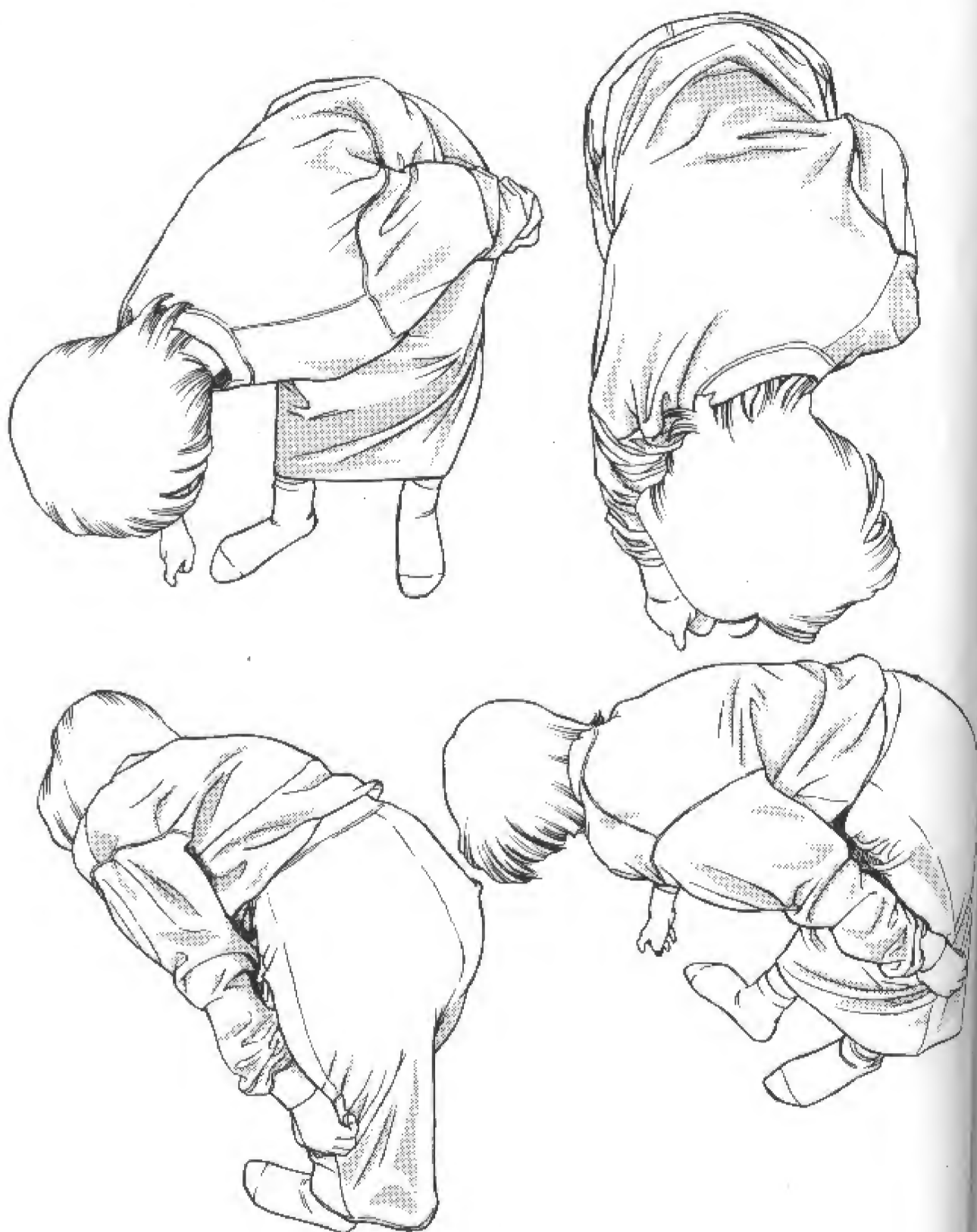


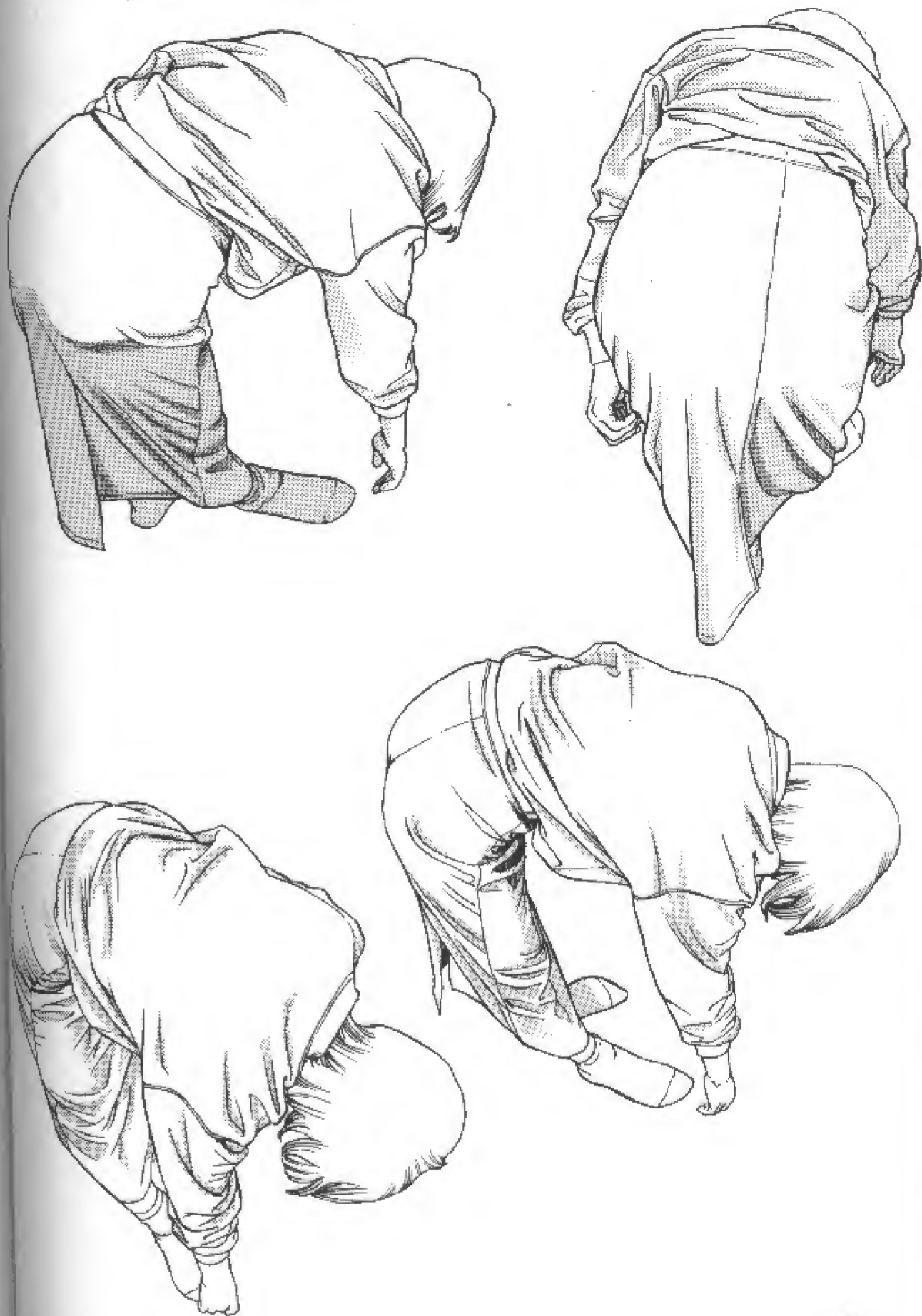
Picking Something Up – Part 1

While this pose has the model picking something up, please also make reference to the stooping forward pose.





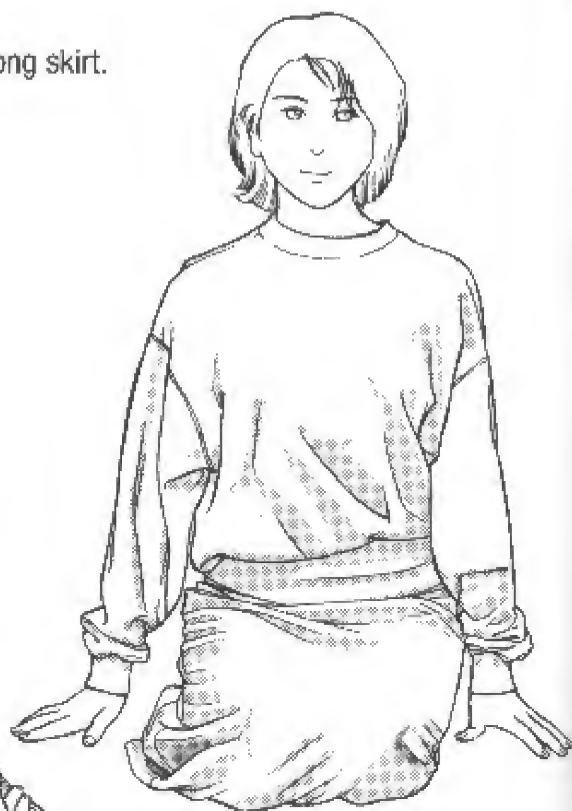








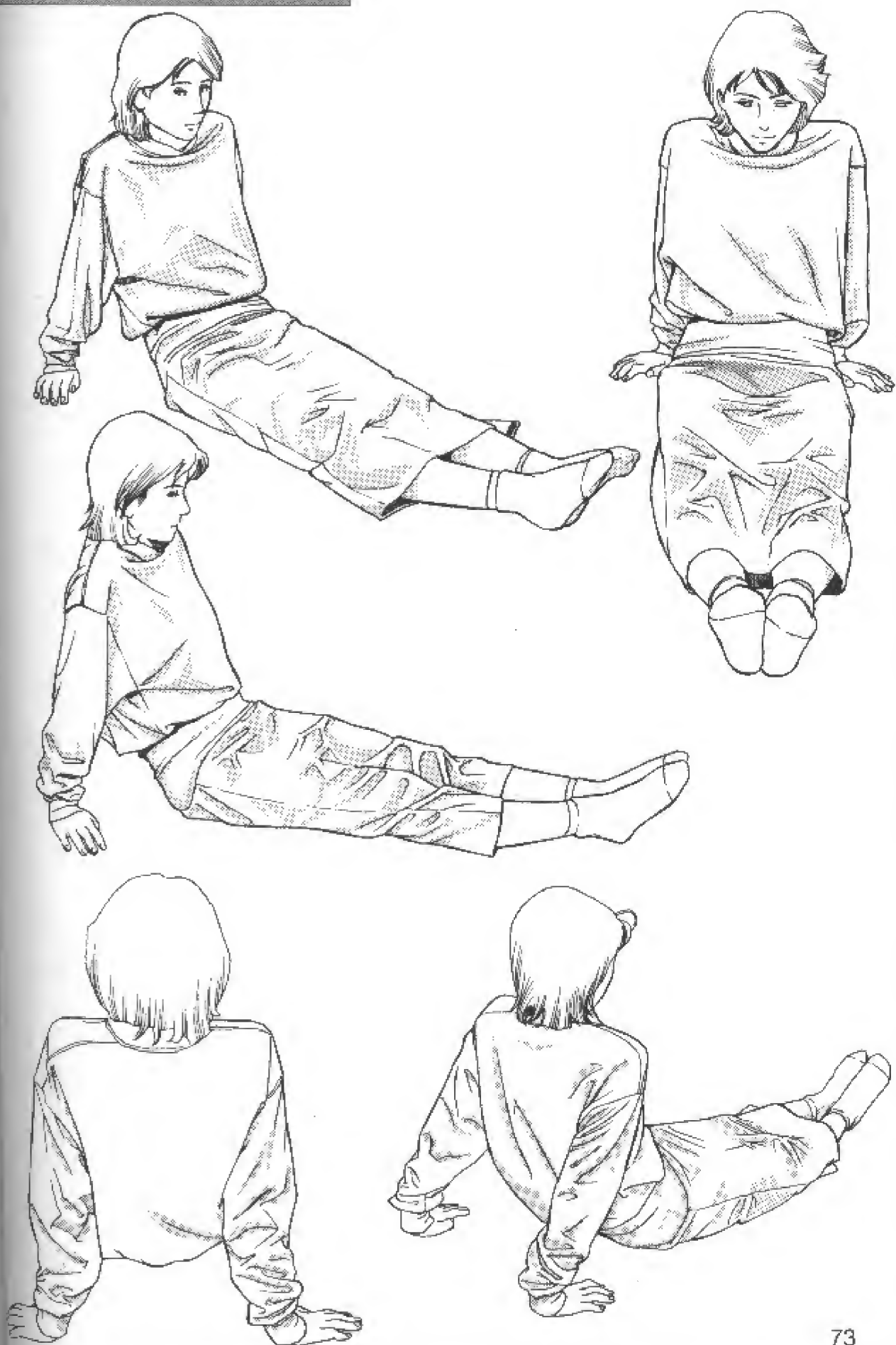
Watch the changes in the long skirt.

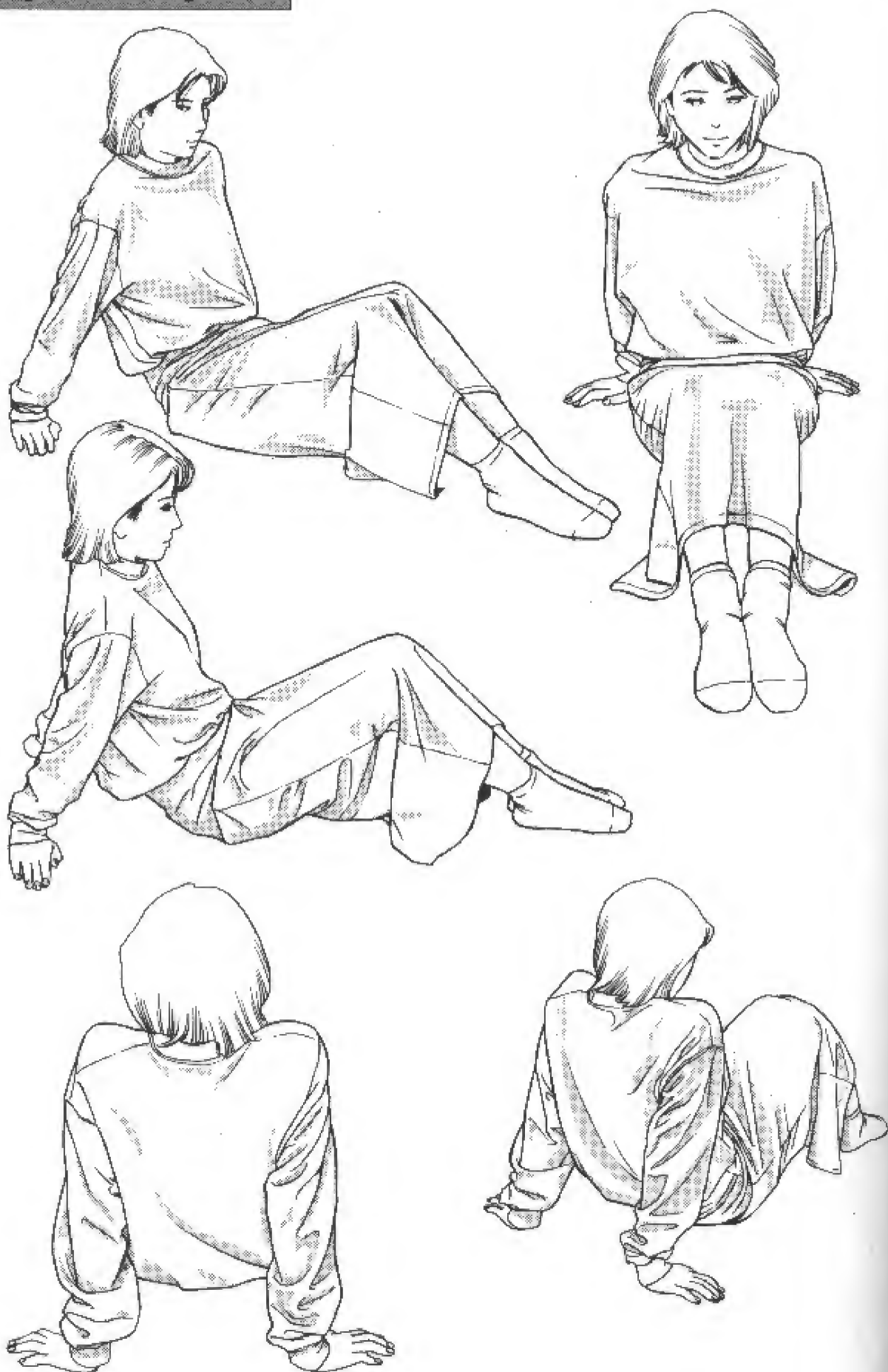


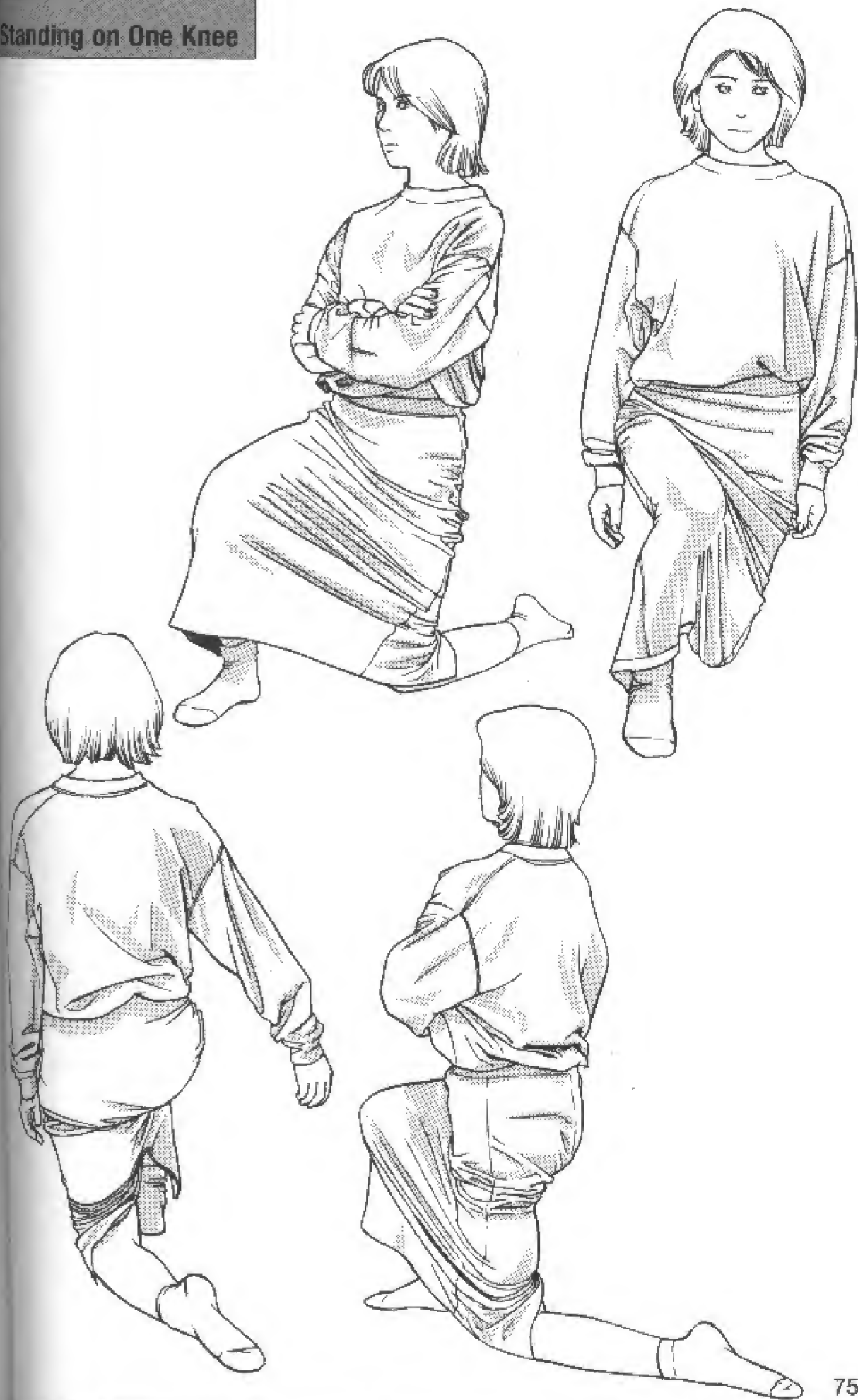




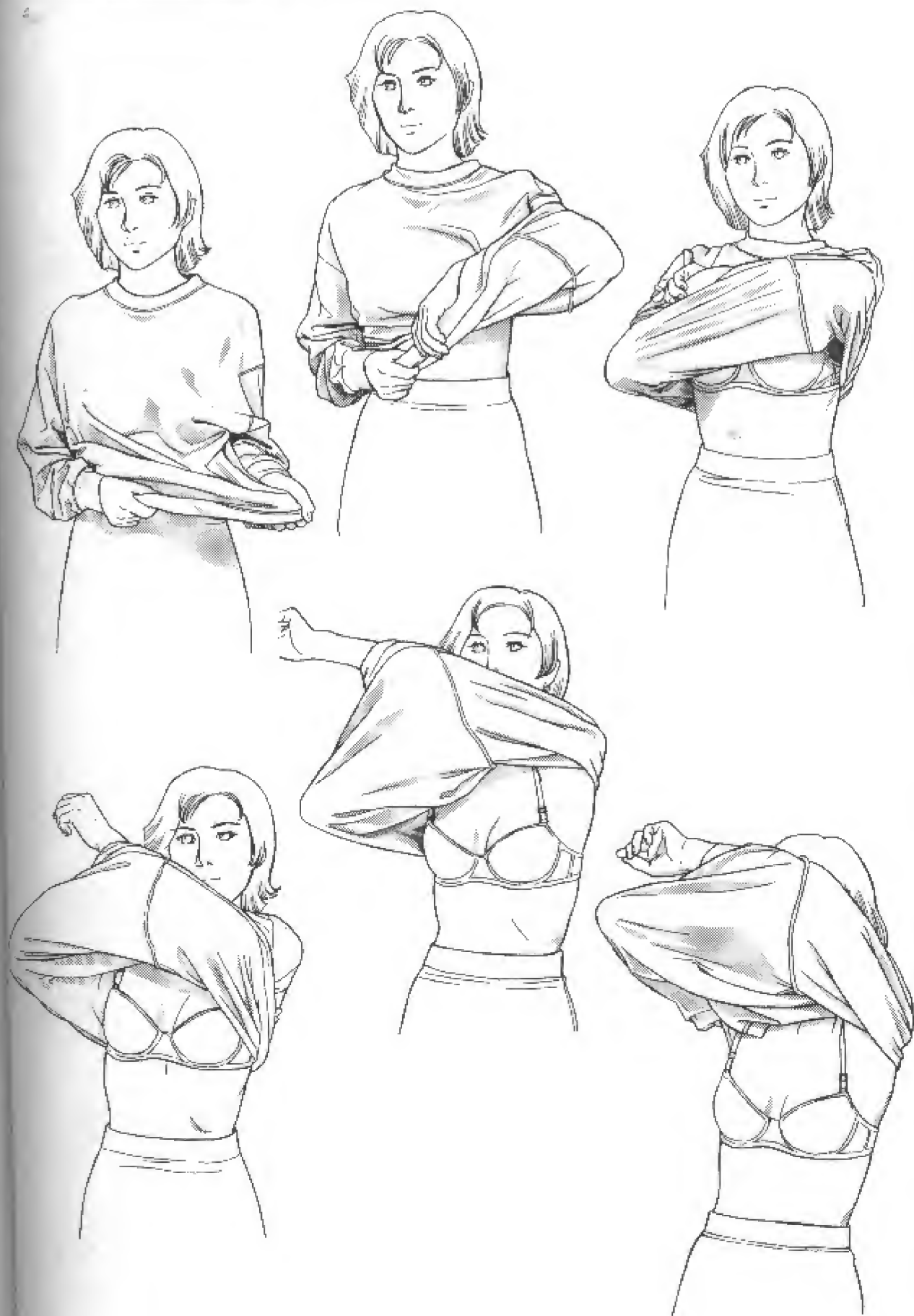
Sitting with the Legs Extended

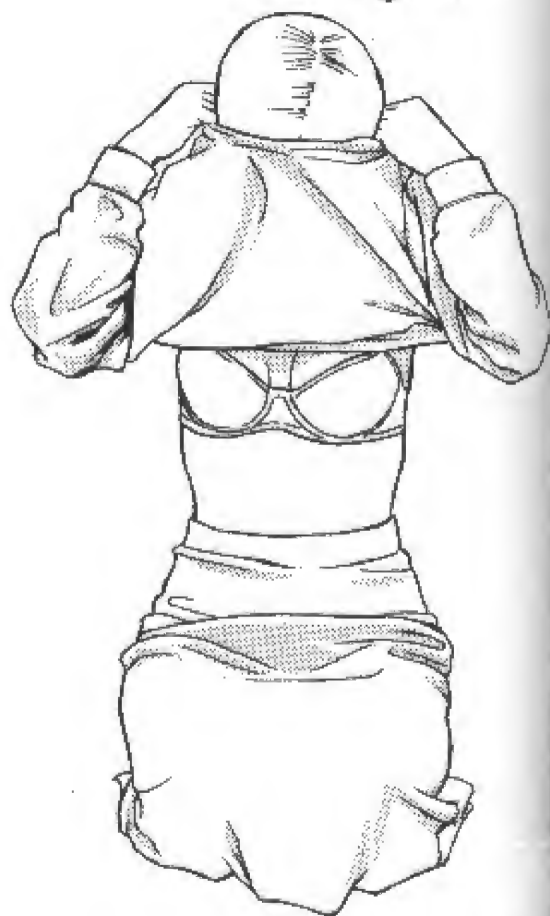


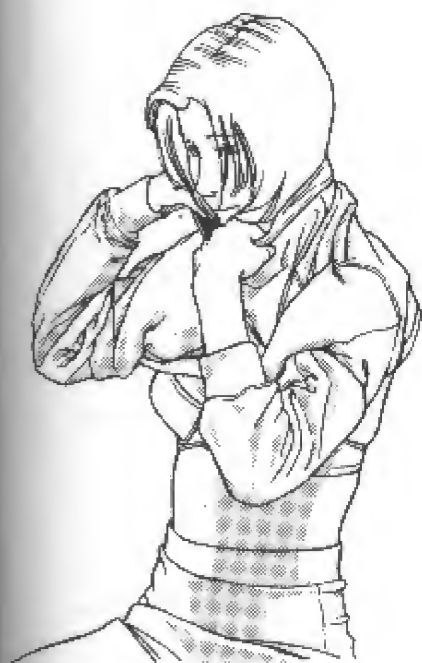


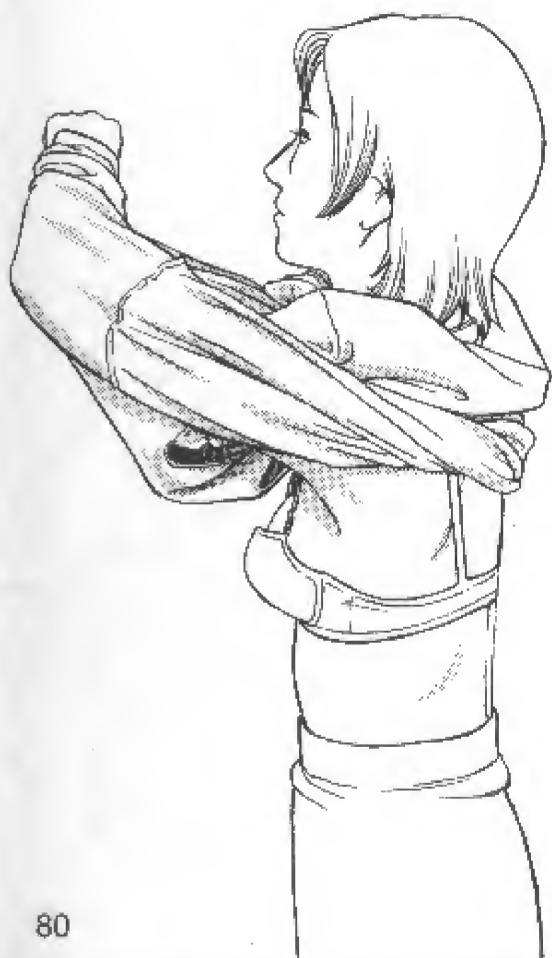


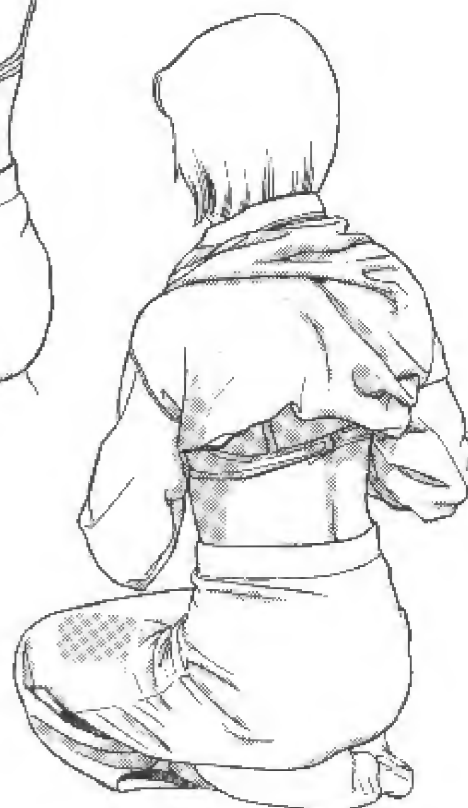
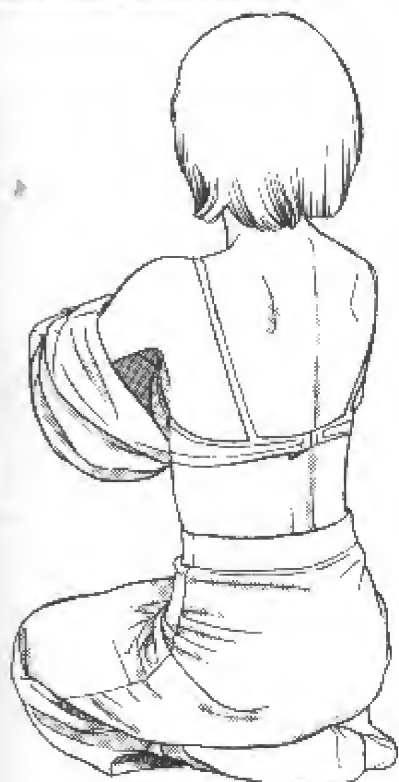


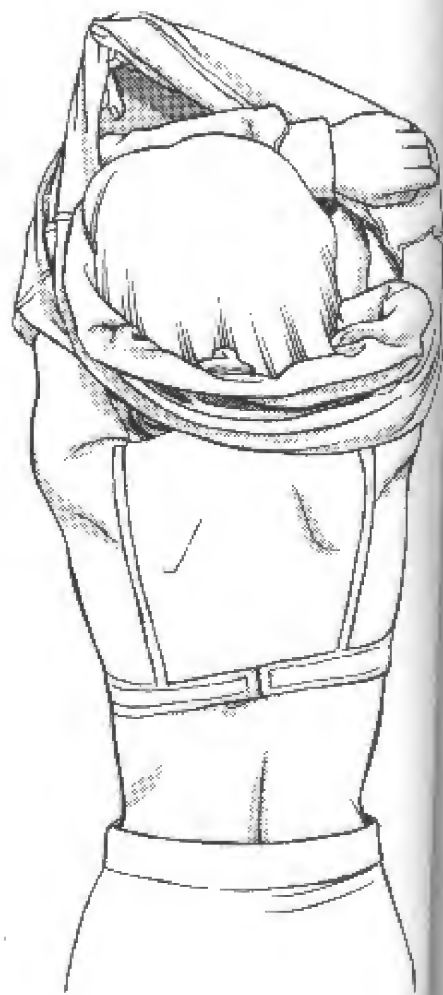
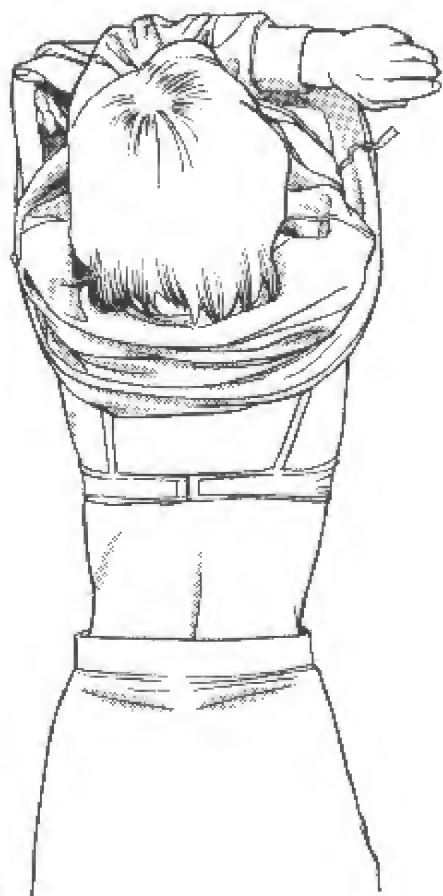
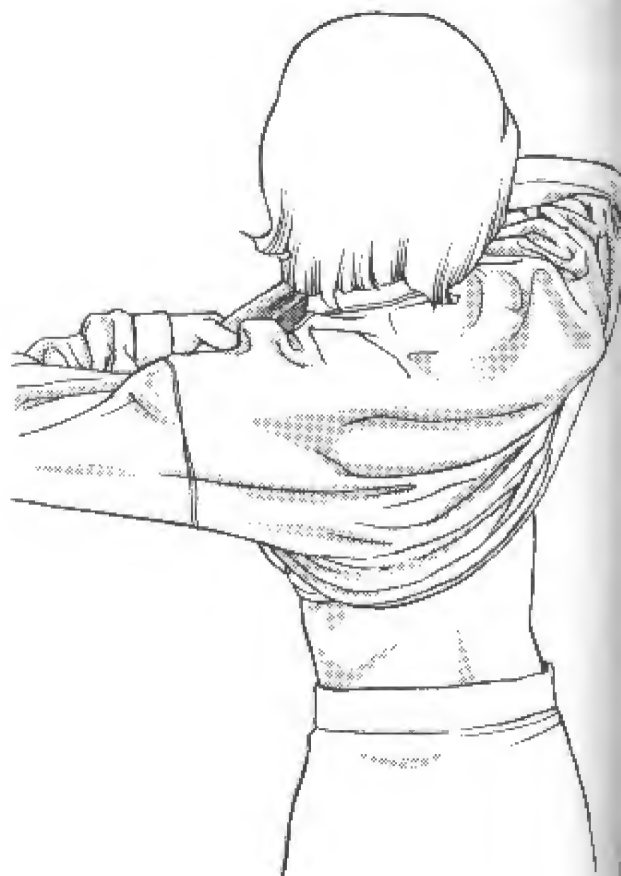


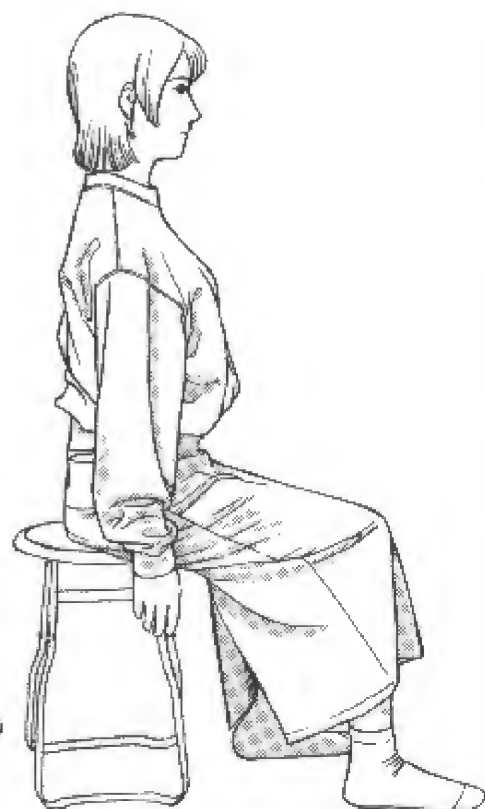
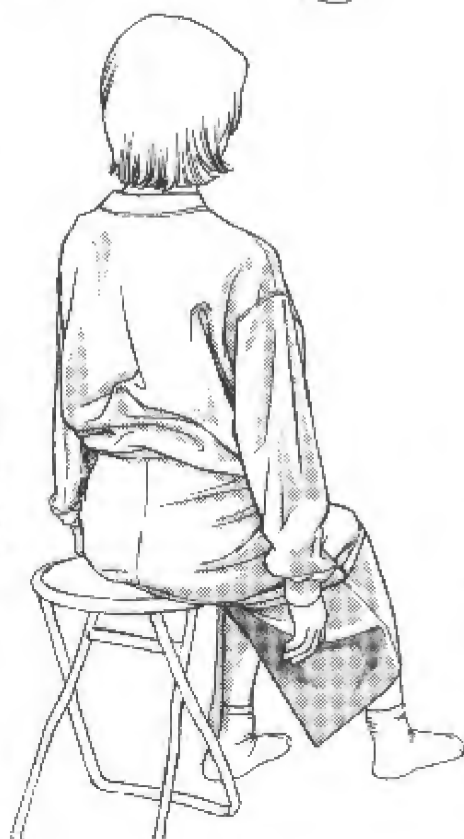
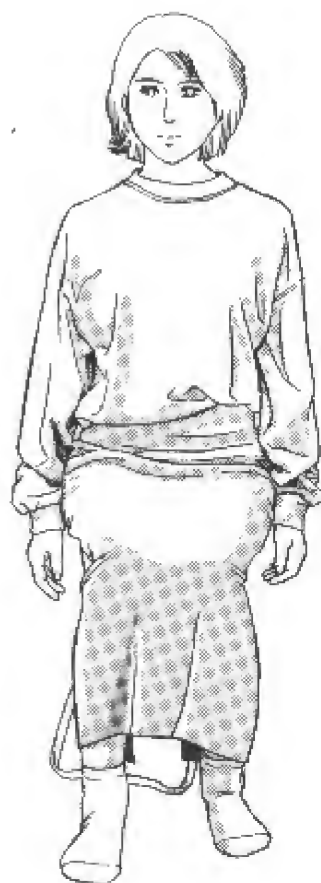
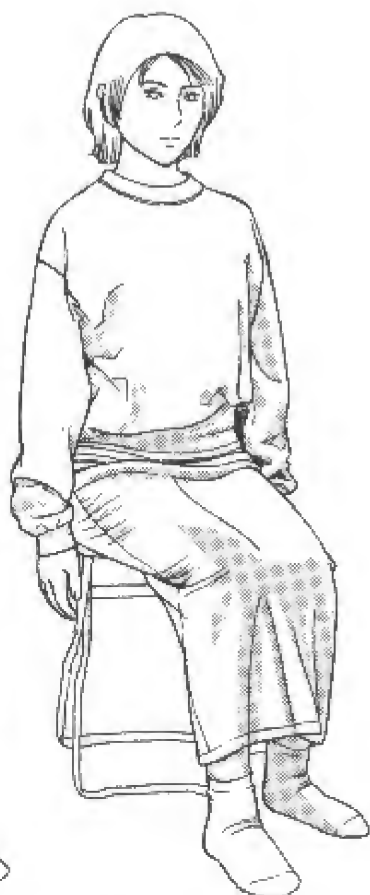
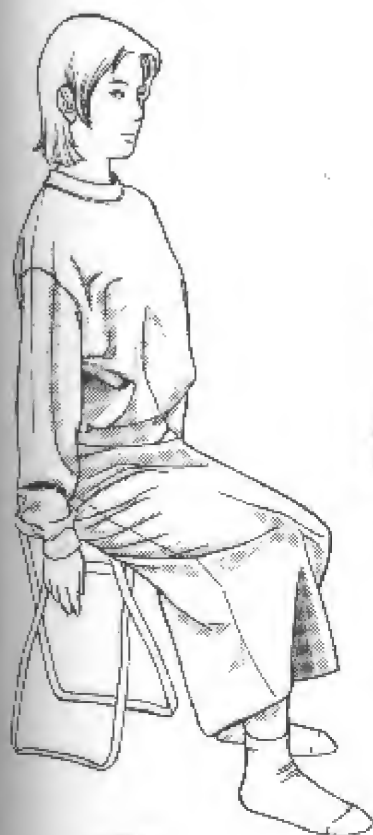


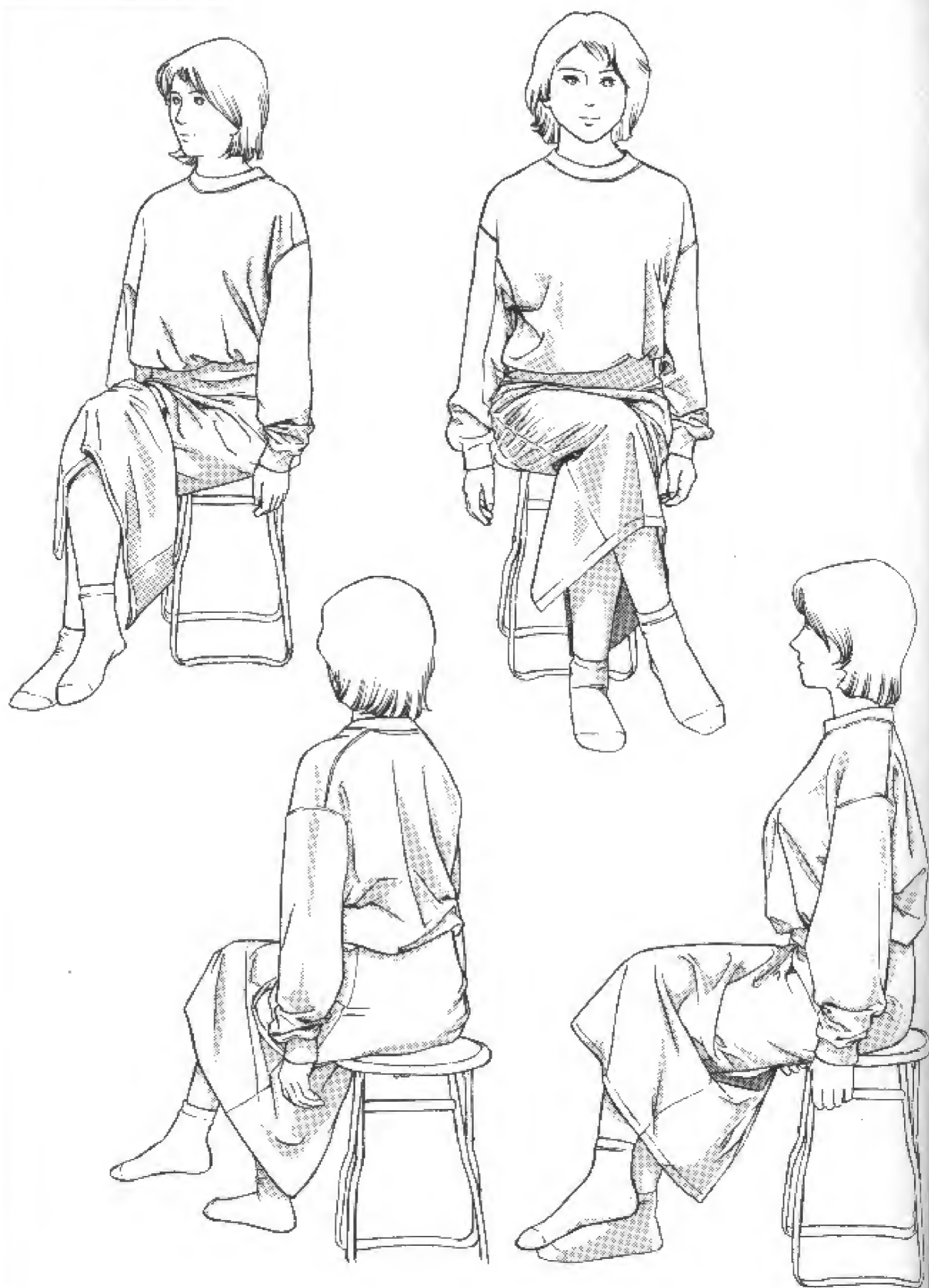


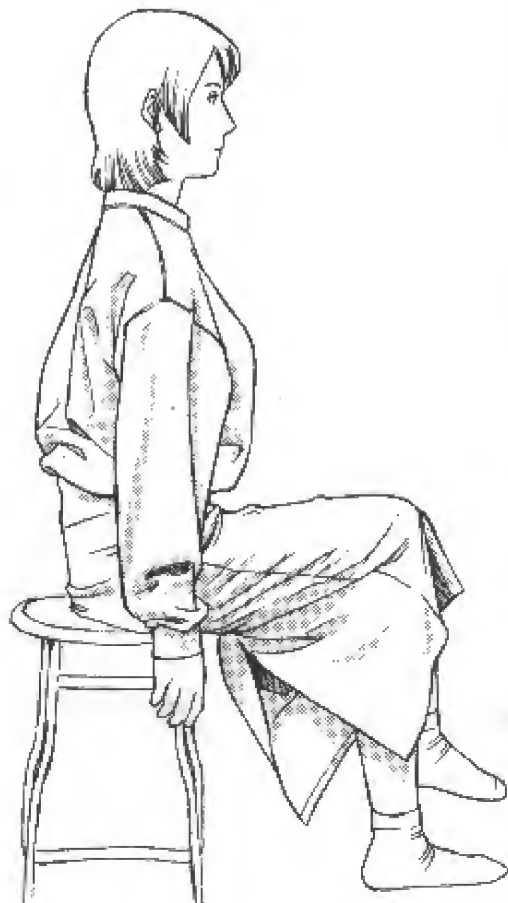
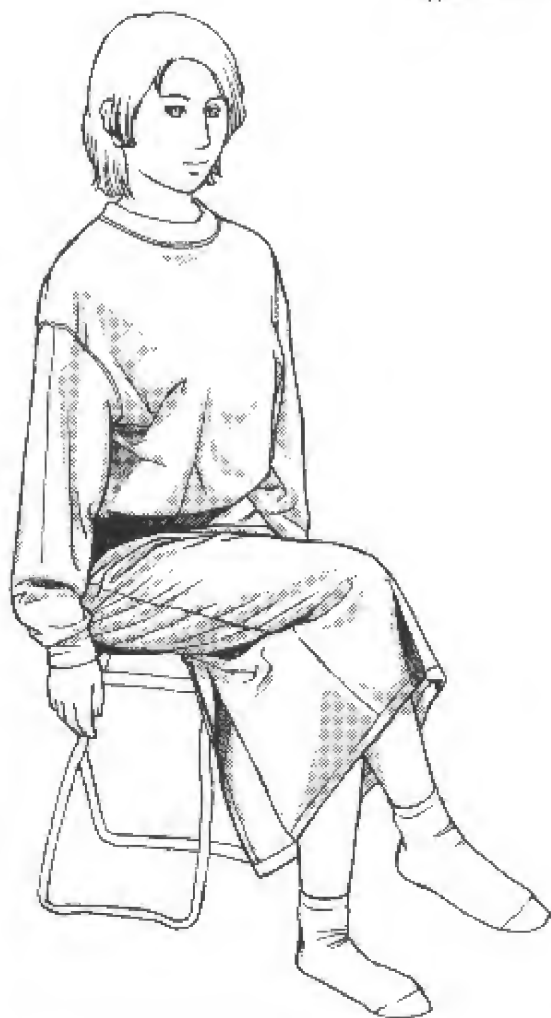
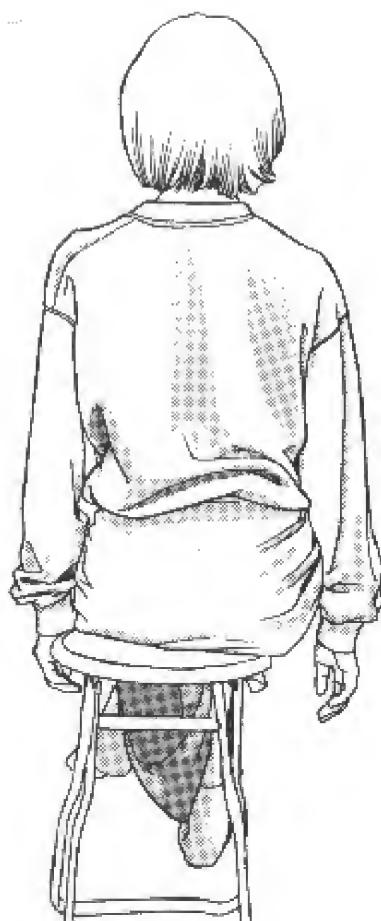
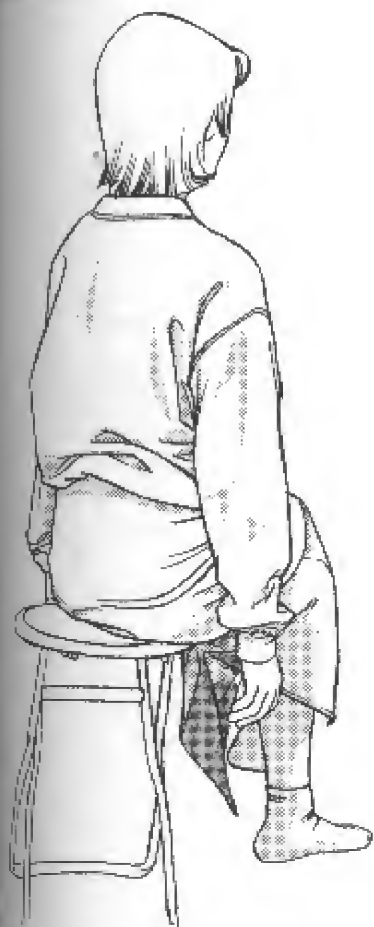














Chapter 3

Jackets and Jeans



Jackets come in a wide variety. Flight jackets and riders jackets are two commonly seen types.

In 1925, the U.S. military invented flight jackets to protect pilots from cold temperatures at high altitudes. It seems the style grew in popularity and was utilized in civilian fashion for riders jackets and stadium jackets.

Motorcycle enthusiasts make use of the anti-cold functionality and the collar and cuffs are usually fitted with elastics or belts to further protect the body from the wind. Other parts of the jacket are made of materials that permit the body to move easily.

Flight Jackets

The military probably thought these up with their easy-to-wear nature in mind. The collar and cuffs seem to be mostly made of rubber.



Jacket is a general term for clothing worn for outdoor use. The length extends a bit beyond the waist. Anything longer is generally not called a jacket.



Today, flight jackets are a part of ordinary fashion and are worn by non-military people. They are made of a variety of materials from leather to nylon to other synthetic fibers. Despite not having many novelties, they are rich in design.

Collars

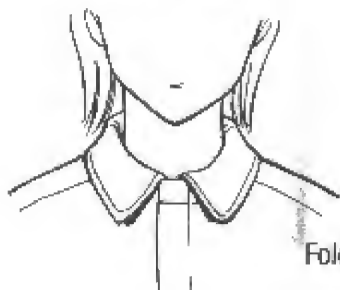
Since flight jackets were designed for the military, they emphasize function over style.



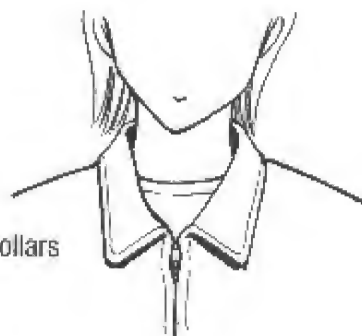
Stand-up Collars



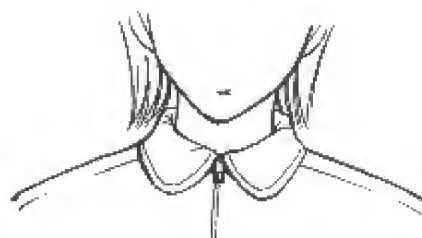
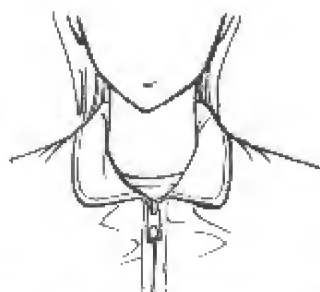
Design differences exist in the backside of collars.



Folded Collars



Differences are noticeable depending on the design such as how the collar spreads out towards the outside or if the tip of the collar is rounded or not.

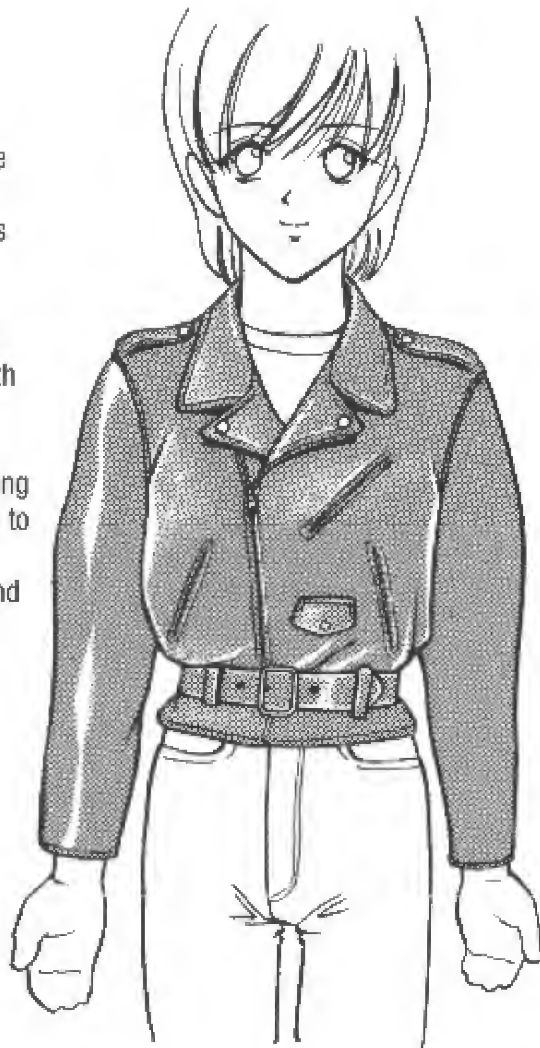


Riders Jackets

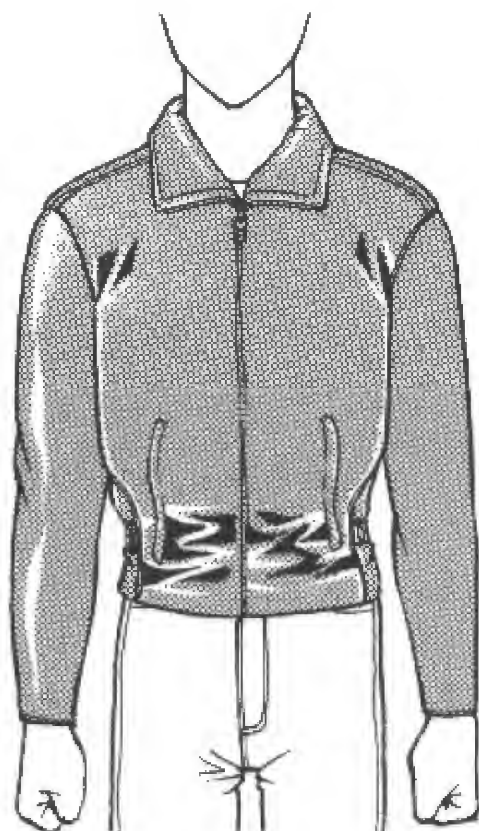
As the name suggests, these jackets were thought up for motorcycle riders. Simple, as well as, lavish designs are commonplace.

The design of the collar and cuffs has been tightened with heat insulation in mind.

While flight jackets place a preference on easy wear using mainly elastic and/or strings to tighten the clothing, riders jackets make use of belts and straps. This difference is probably decorative and interesting designs exist.

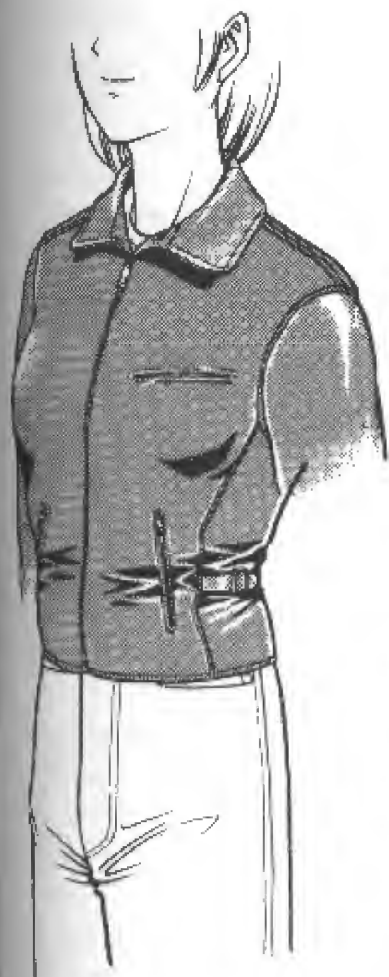


This jacket is fitted with two belts. The sleeves are a bit on the long side with tightened cuffs.

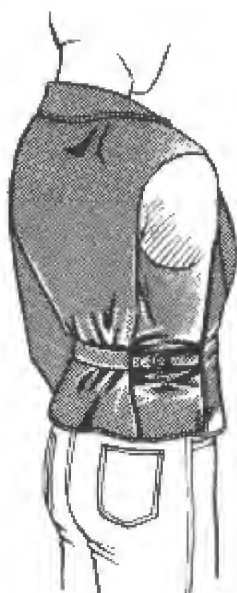
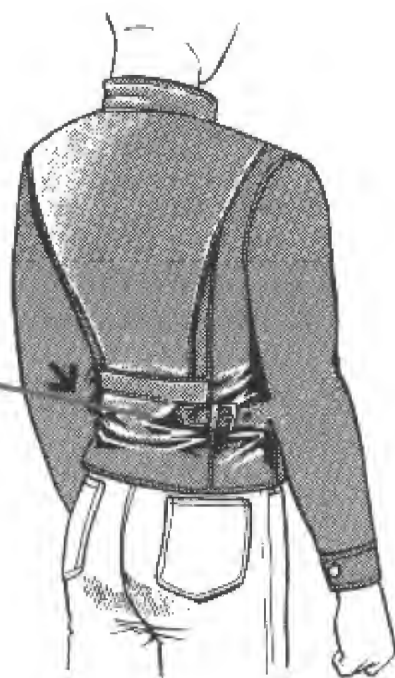


Some designs interweave the belt for tightening into jacket.

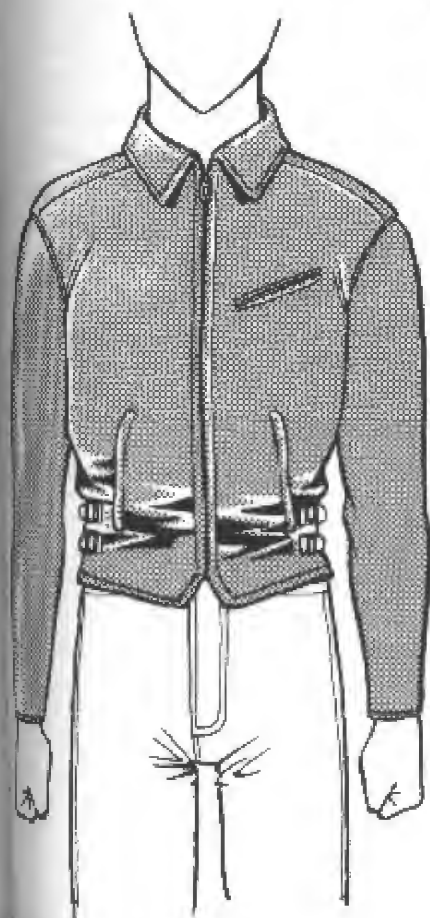




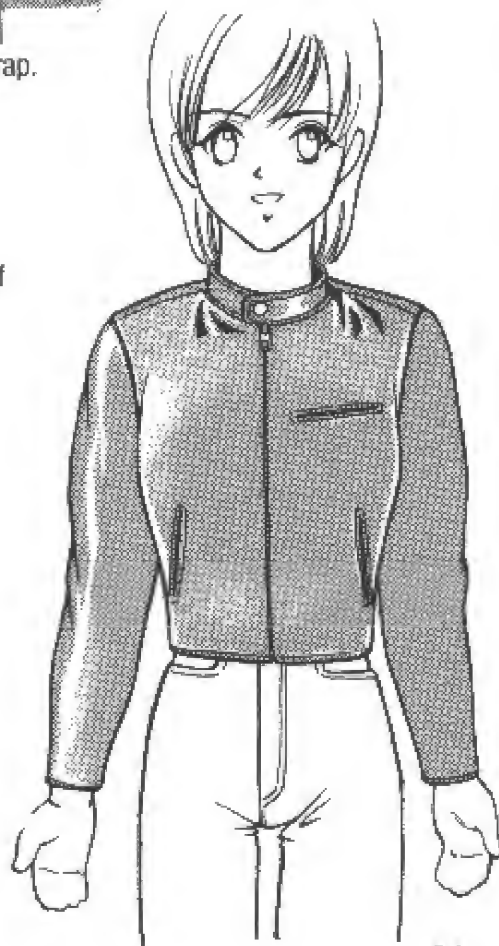
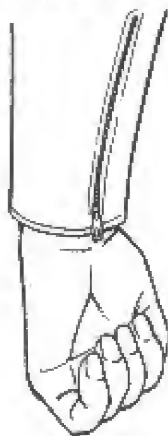
Tightening the straps on the left and right side prevents the wind from coming in from the bottom.



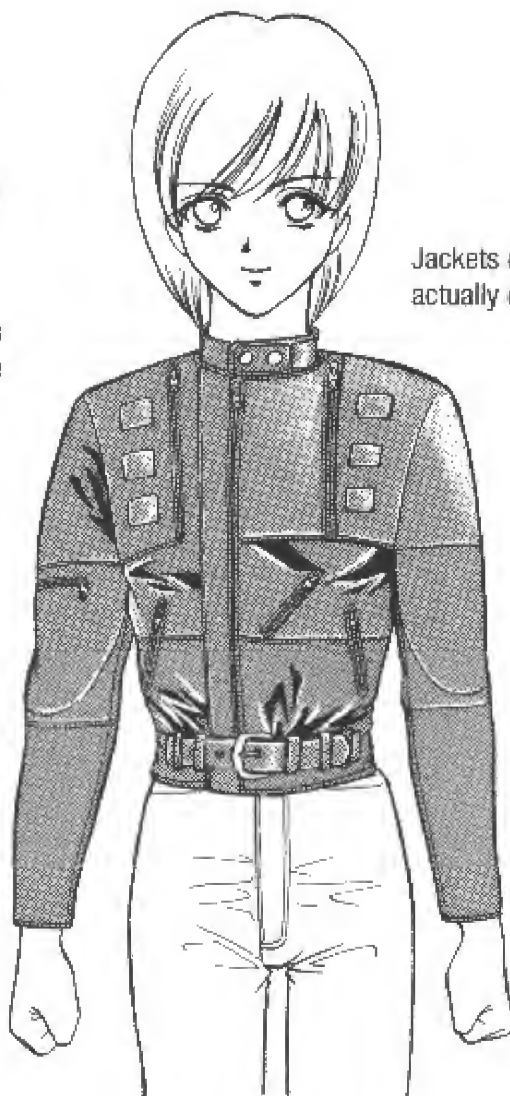
Strap.



Some jackets utilize zippers to tighten the fit of the cuffs and sleeves.

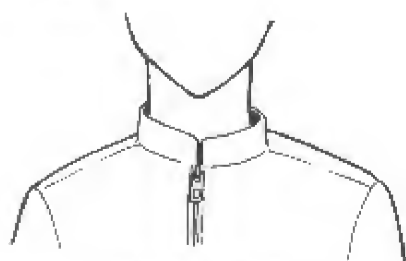


While it is fine to draw designs that actually exist for use in the worlds you create, try drawing your own unique designs. Use the basic parts of other designs for reference when creating the different parts of your design. While the example here is a riders jacket, the same principles can be applied to freely create other costume designs.

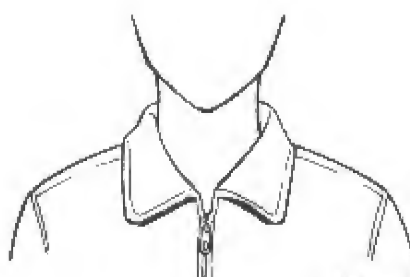


Jackets of this design seem to actually exist.

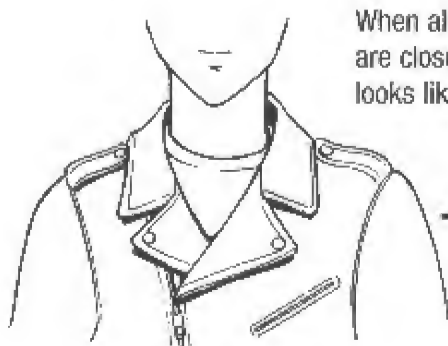
Here are a variety of collars in addition to the ones mentioned earlier.



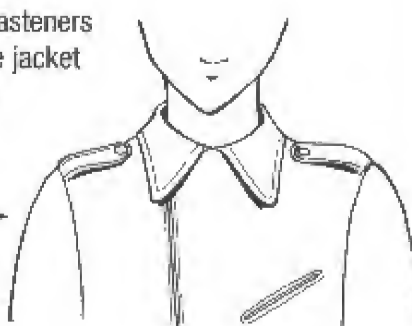
Stand-up Collars



Folded Collars



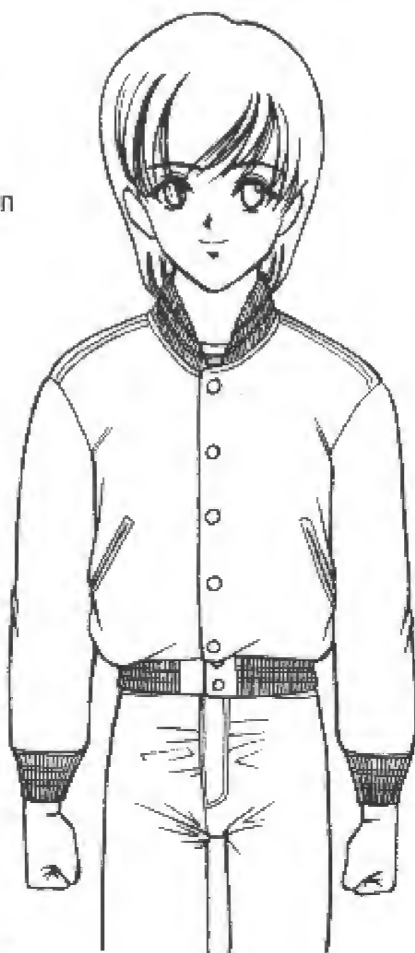
When all the fasteners are closed, the jacket looks like this.



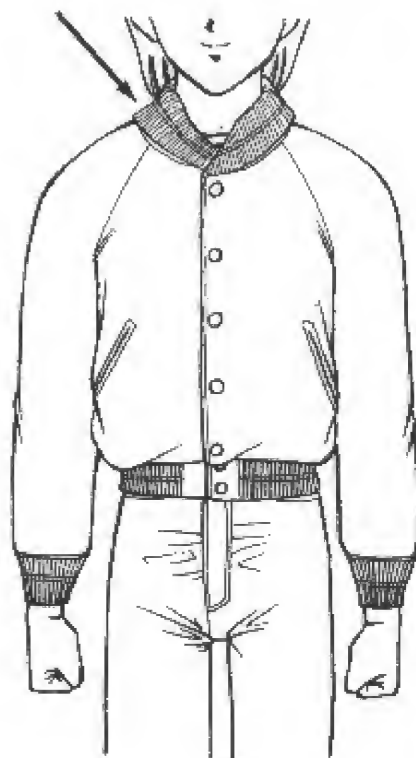
Button-up Collars

Stadium Jackets

Stadium jackets originally came into existence as American sportswear and have a variety of uses like letterman jackets. In Japan, these jackets are often worn as casual wear.

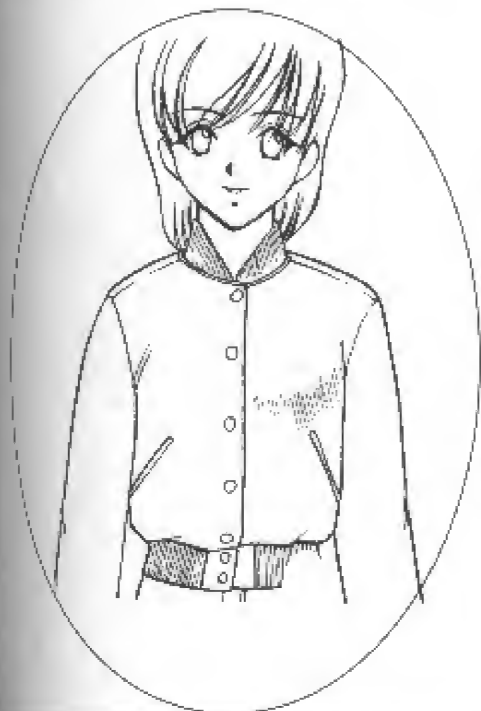
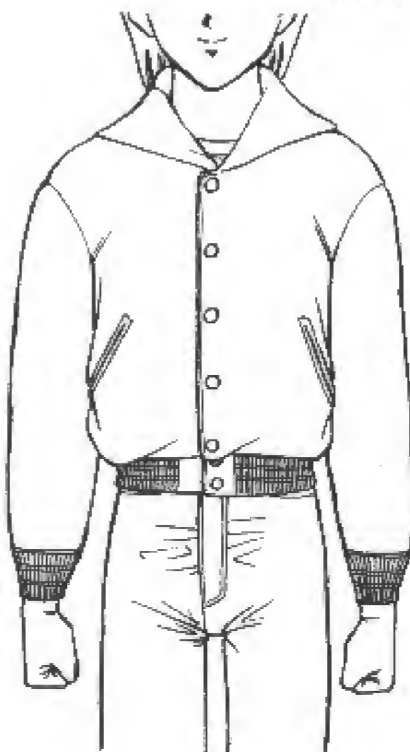


Swiss Collars
The collar is folded in two.



The buttons on women's jacket are on the opposite side from men's jackets. Please note that most of the examples found in this book are for men's jackets. Also be aware that some women prefer to wear men's jackets even when women's designs exist. The decision on where to place the buttons is yours.

This jacket with a sailor collar is a rare design.



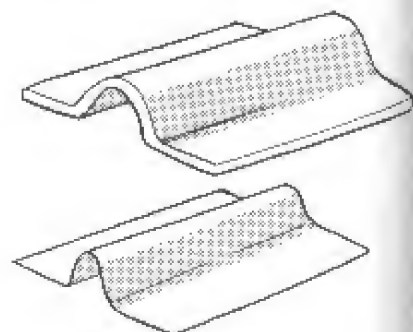
Quality and Feel

If a jacket you draw looks like a jacket, most readers will be able to imagine it as such and ascertain the quality and feel of clothing based on the shape. For those who want to further emphasize the quality and feel in your drawings, start by first considering the hardness and thickness of the clothing.

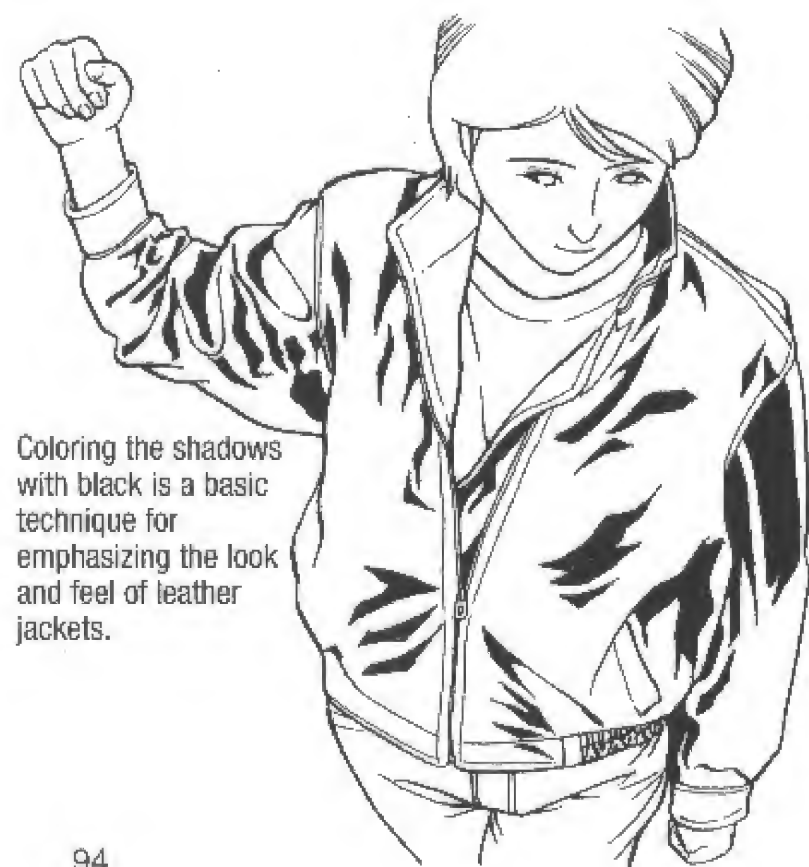
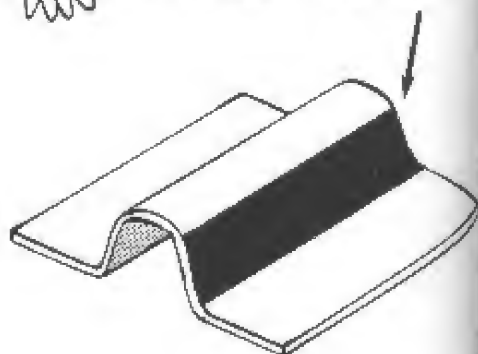
The buttons on women's jacket are on the opposite side from men's jackets. Please note that most of the examples found in this book are for men's jackets. Also be aware that some women prefer to wear men's jackets even when women's designs exist. The decision on where to place the buttons is yours.



The lines of the wrinkles change depending on the thickness of the material. Thick materials produce fat lines; thin materials produce detailed lines. Leather is considered to be a thick material.

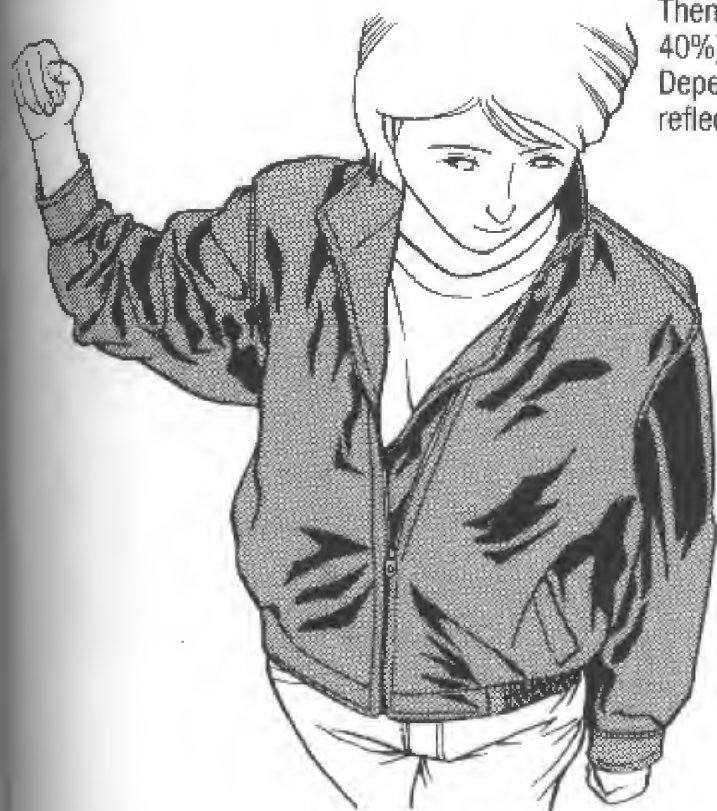


Ink the shadow with black.

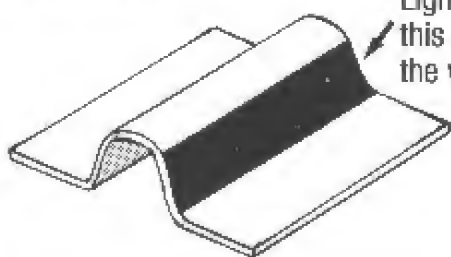


Coloring the shadows with black is a basic technique for emphasizing the look and feel of leather jackets.

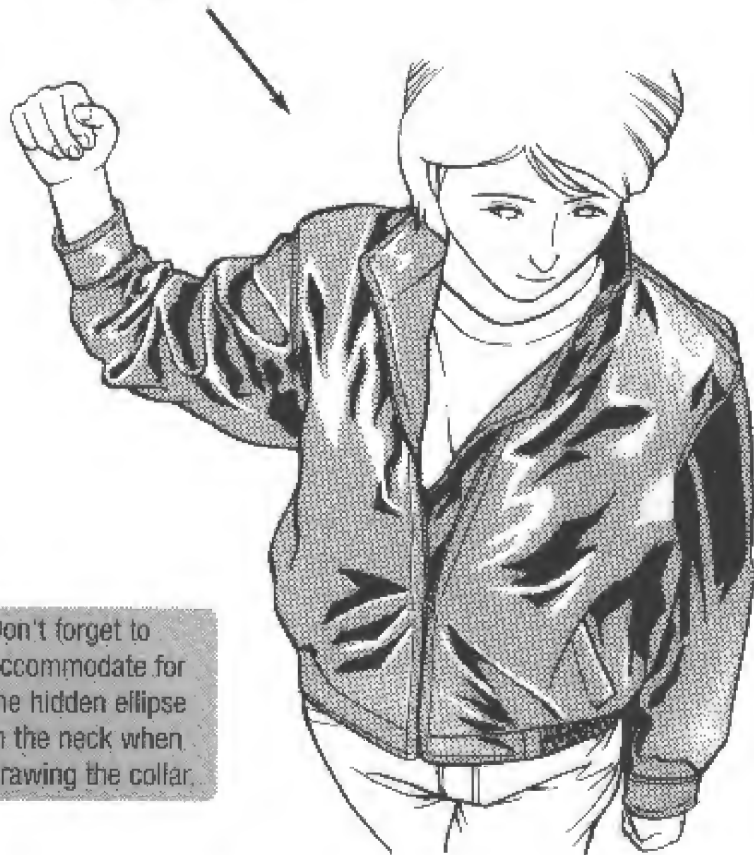
As you color the shadows, consider the adjustment of the light and the unevenness of the wrinkles in the leather.



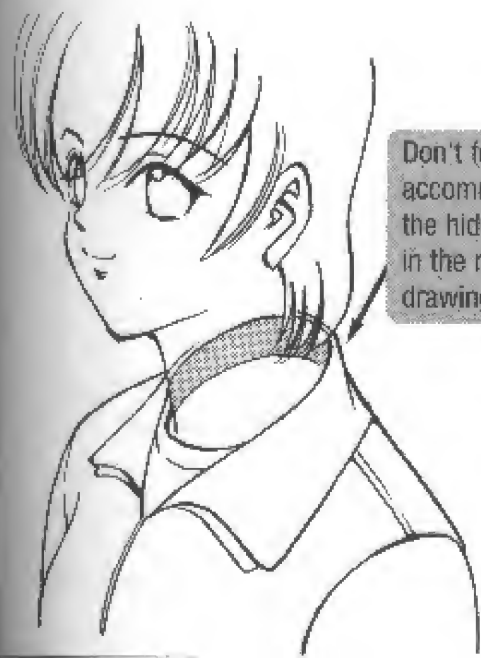
Then, attach a light amitoon (between 30 and 40%) or a gradation tone over the entire jacket. Depending on the light, etch out areas that are reflective and shiny.



The rule of thumb is that wrinkles are generally convex areas. Light strikes the top part of the convex wrinkle.



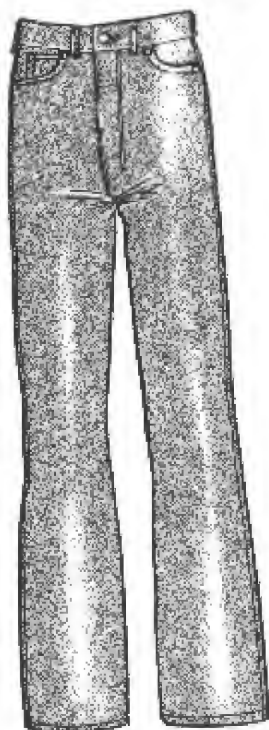
Finished work



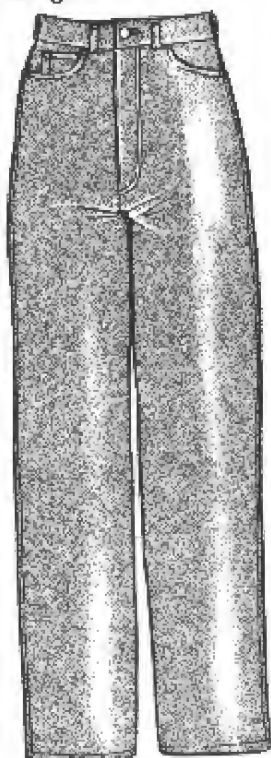
Don't forget to accommodate for the hidden ellipse in the neck when drawing the collar.

Jeans

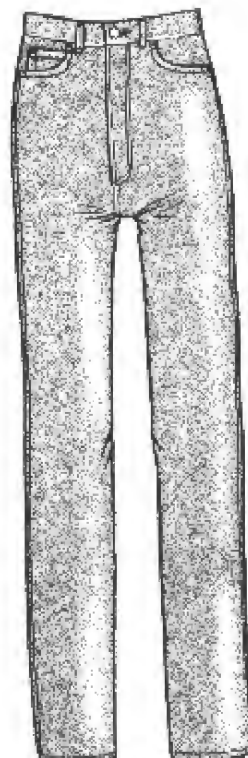
Jeans are one type of common clothing. Let's take a look at their basic design.



Boot Cut



Wide Cut



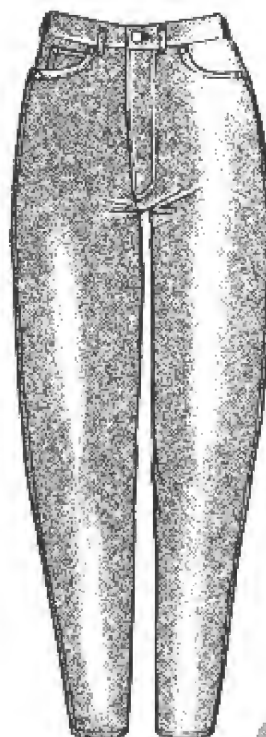
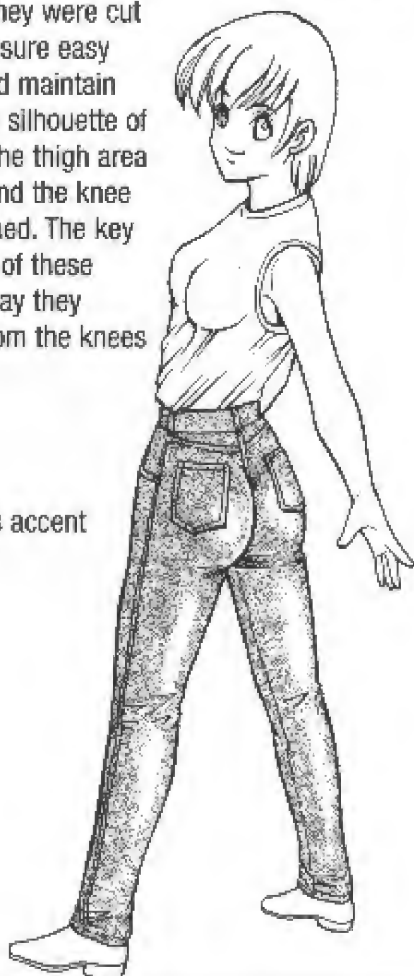
Straight Cut

These jeans were originally made for cowboys who wore boots. They were cut this way to ensure easy movement and maintain the masculine silhouette of the cowboy. The thigh area is a bit thin, and the knee area is tightened. The key characteristic of these jeans is the way they expand out from the knees down.

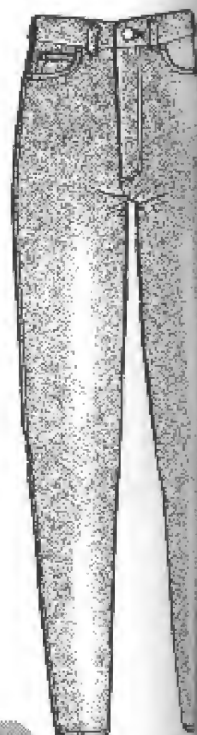
These are the same shape as the straight cut but are a bit wider.

This is the most basic shape.

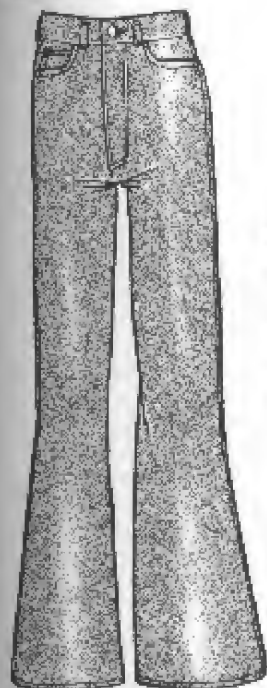
Slim cut jeans accent the leg lines.



Slim Cut



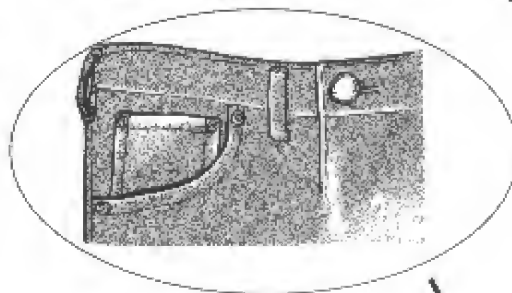
These jeans get thinner towards the ankles. There are various designs for the upper area ranging from thin to thick diameters.



Bell Bottom Cut

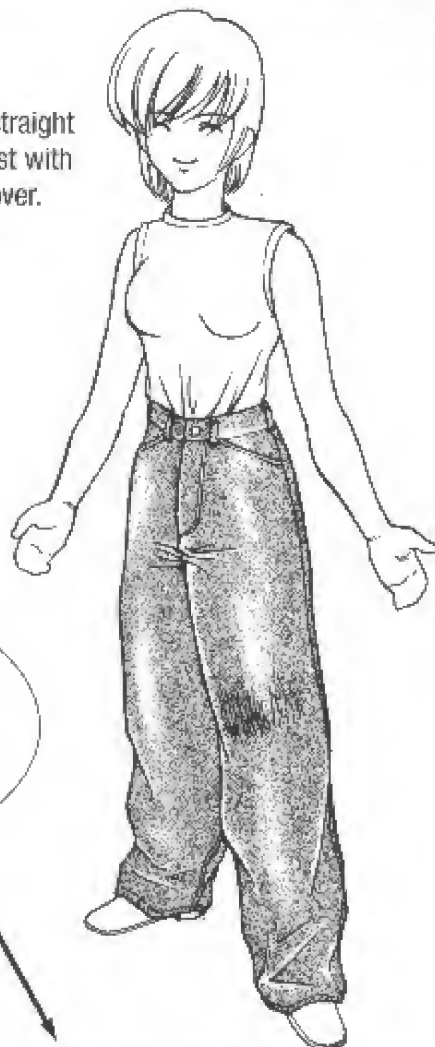
This design, which was very popular in the 70s, widens out from the knees into the shape of a bell.

A small pocket, known as a coin pocket, is often attached inside the right pocket.

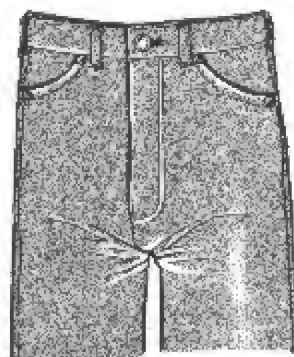
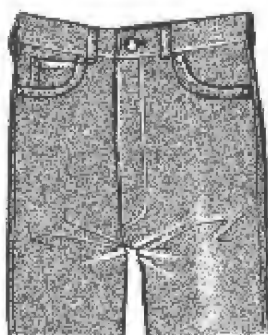


Baggy Cut

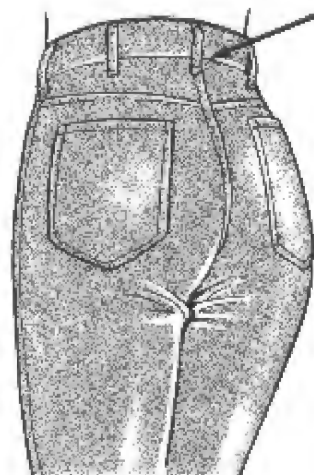
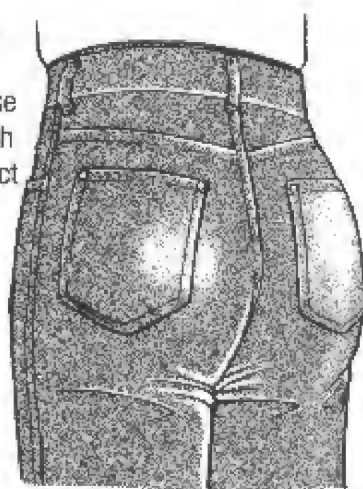
This design flows straight down from the waist with plenty of room all over.



There are a variety of pocket lines on the front of the jeans.



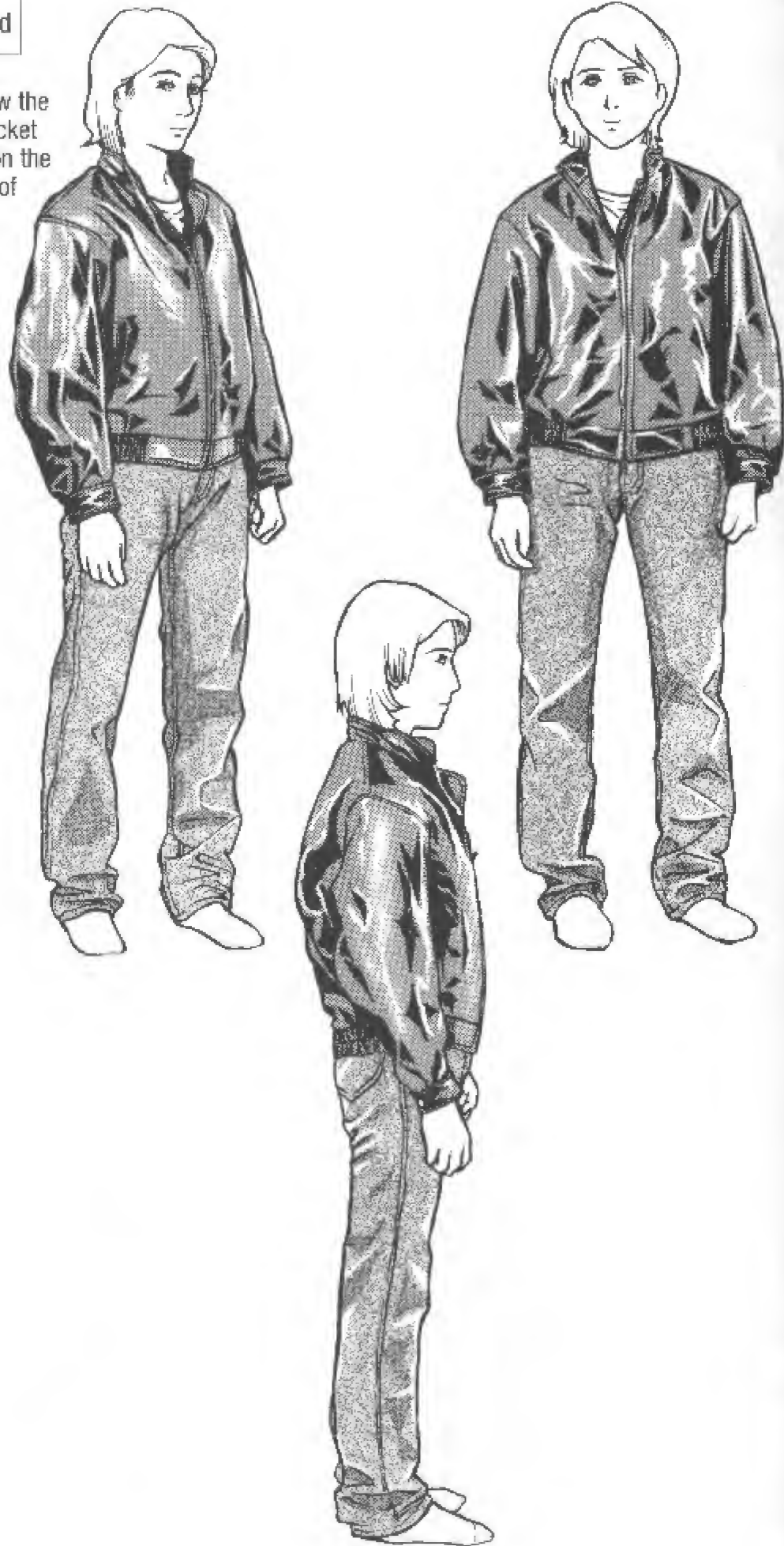
The stitching on the back pockets has a special design. These are different for each manufacturer and act as a trademark. Jeans with hidden stitches also exist.

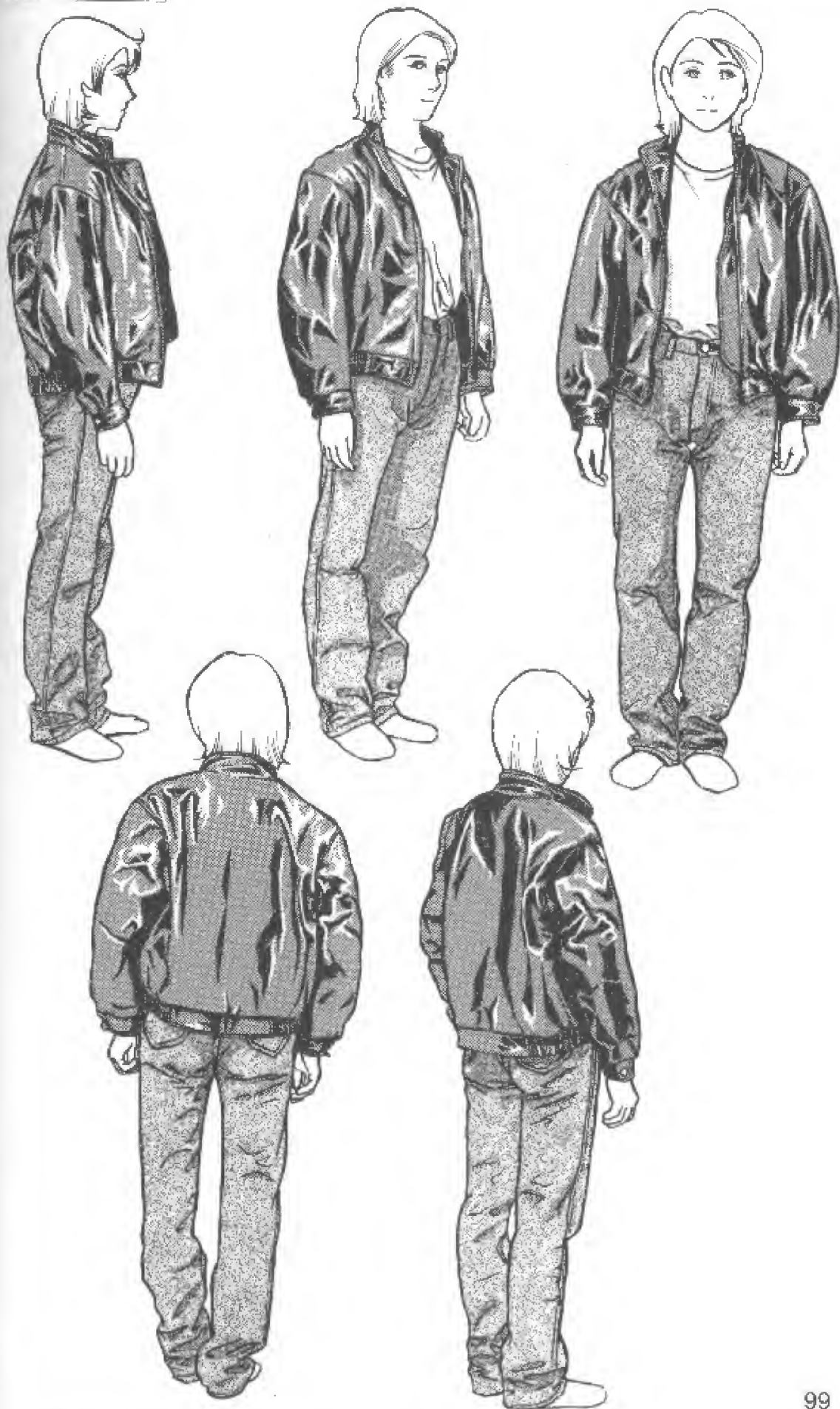


Belt Loops

A belt is threaded through these. There are usually five belt loops with two in the front, two on the side and one in the back. A design also exists with seven loops for extra strength.

Let's take a look how the jeans and leather jacket change depending on the pose from a variety of angles.





Standing

Zipped

Low Angle

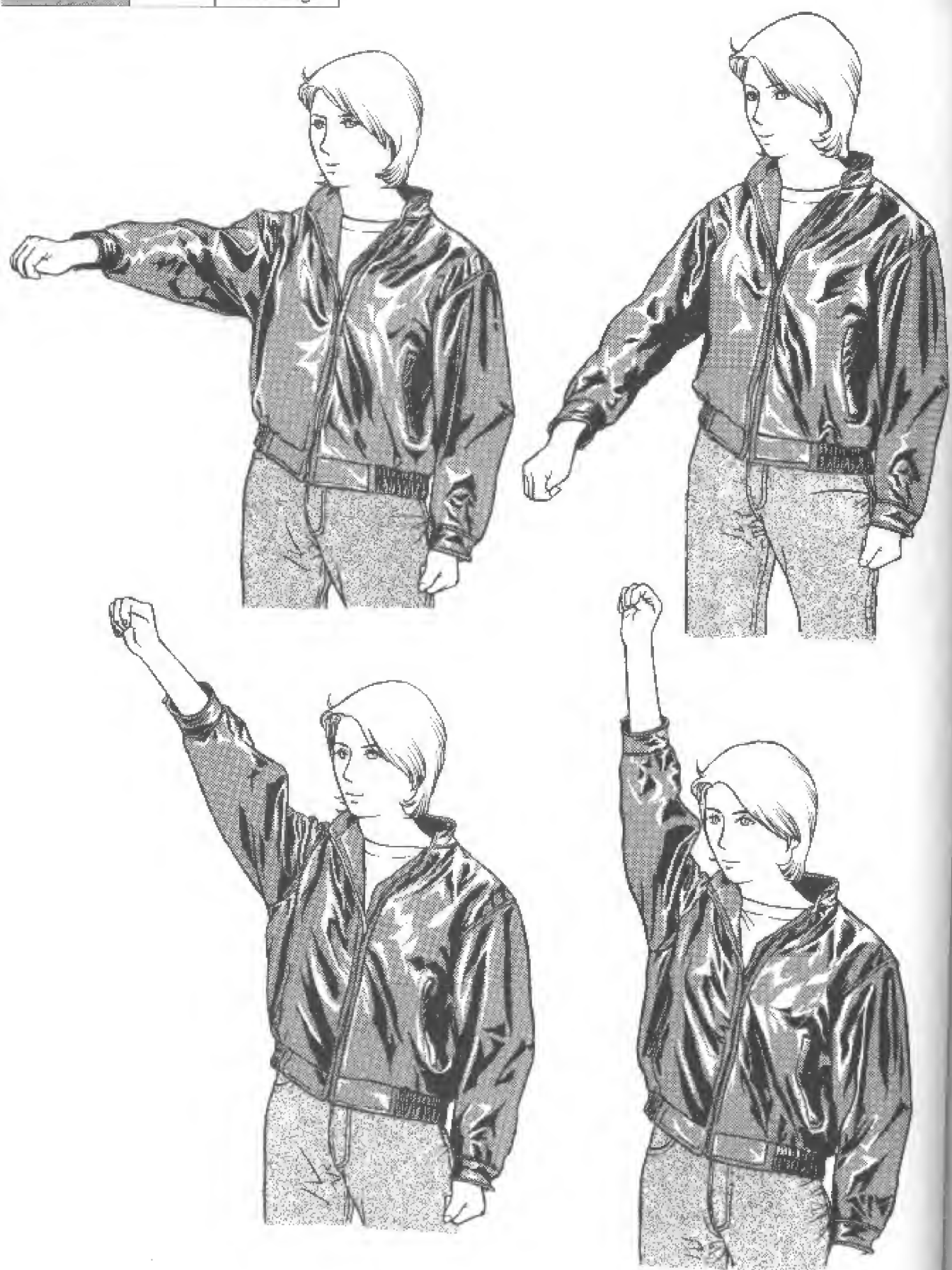


Standing

Unzipped

Low Angle





One Arm
Raised

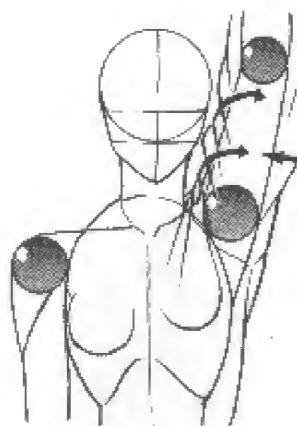
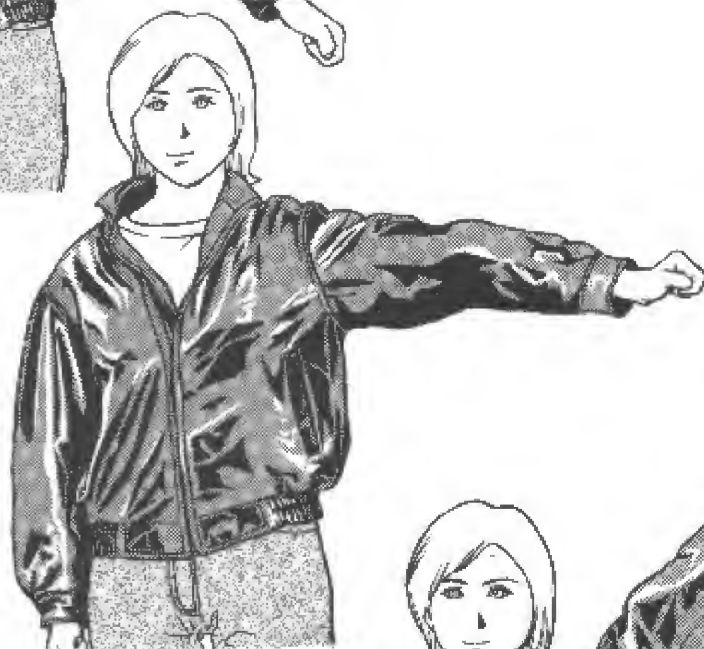
Unzipped

Slight Side
Angle



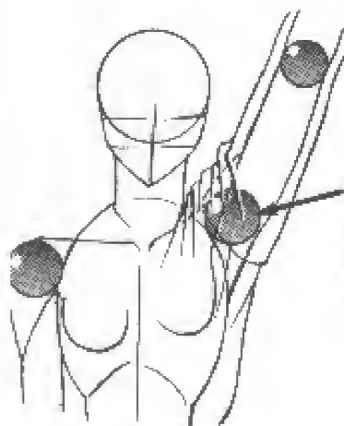


The way the wrinkles are formed around the shoulder changes as the arm is raised and lowered from the side of the body.



Wrinkles form in a twisting and wrapping manner around the shoulder.

Raised forward.



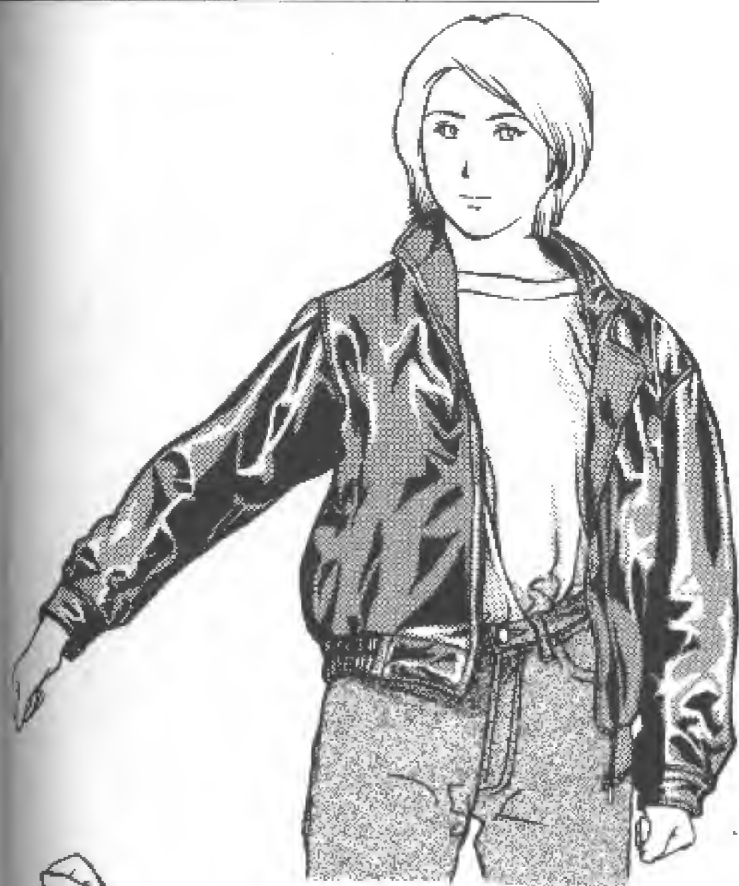
Wrinkles form from left to right gathering around the shoulder.

Raised to the side.

One Arm Raised
to the Side

Unzipped

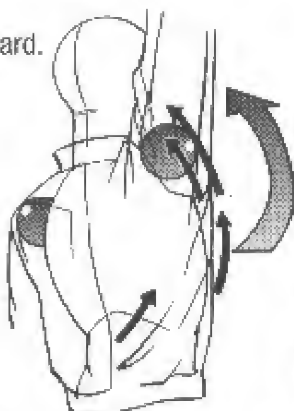
Front Angle



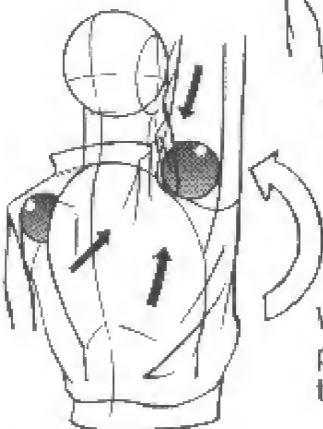
One Arm Raised to the Side	Unzipped	Rear Angle
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Raised forward.



Raised to the side.



Wrinkles form in a
wrapping manner
toward the front.

Wrinkles form in a
pulling manner
toward the shoulder.



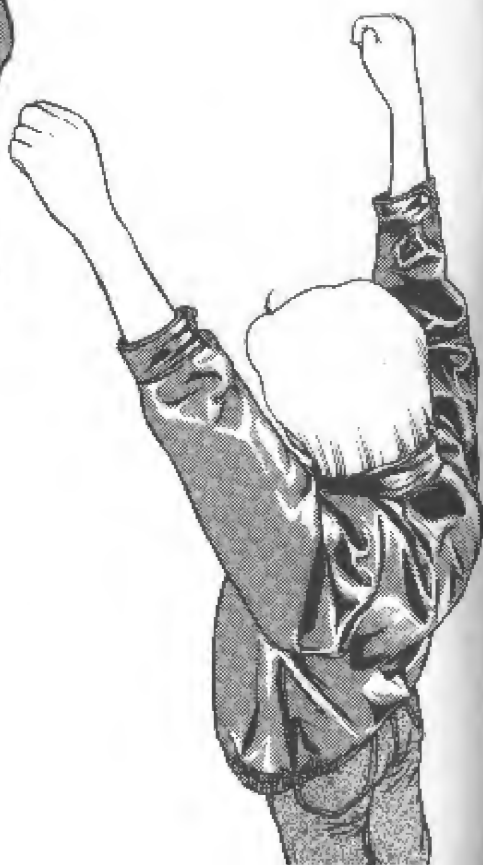
Simply being conscious of the difference between how wrinkles are formed when the arm is raised from the front or the side will definitely improve your drawings. This will also help add a sense of motion to your work.

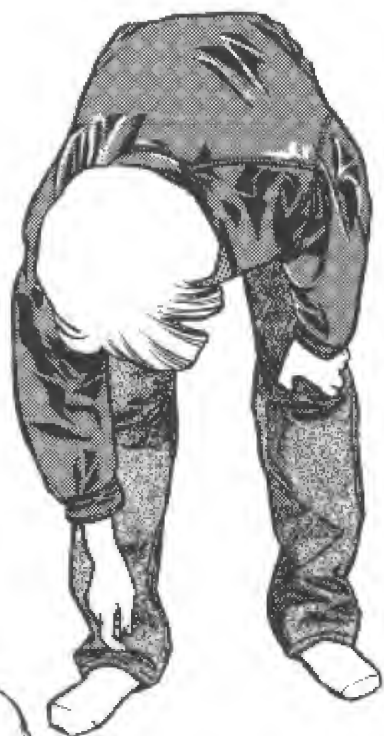


One Arm Raised to the Side	Unzipped	Right Side Front Angle
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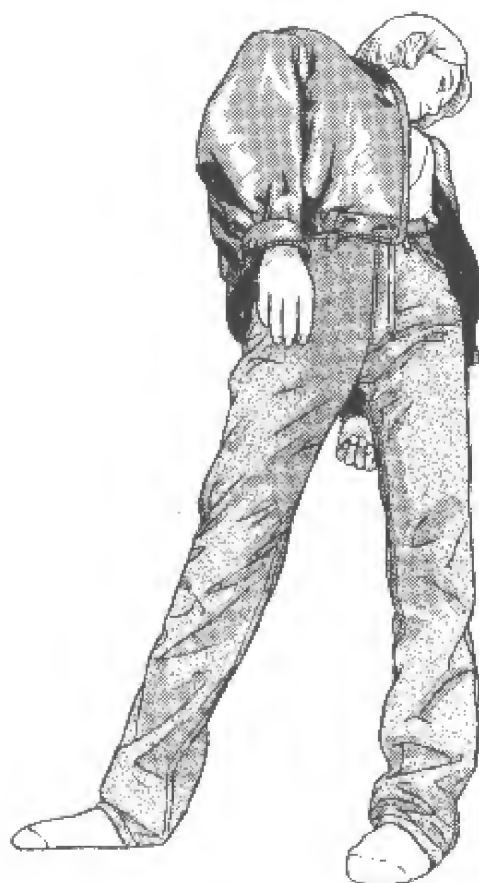






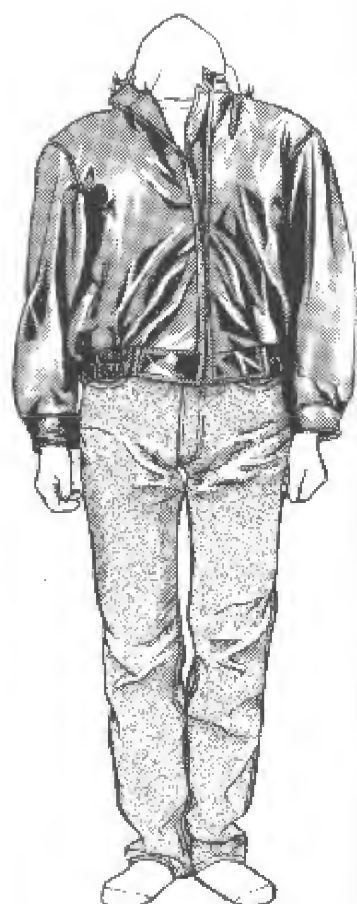




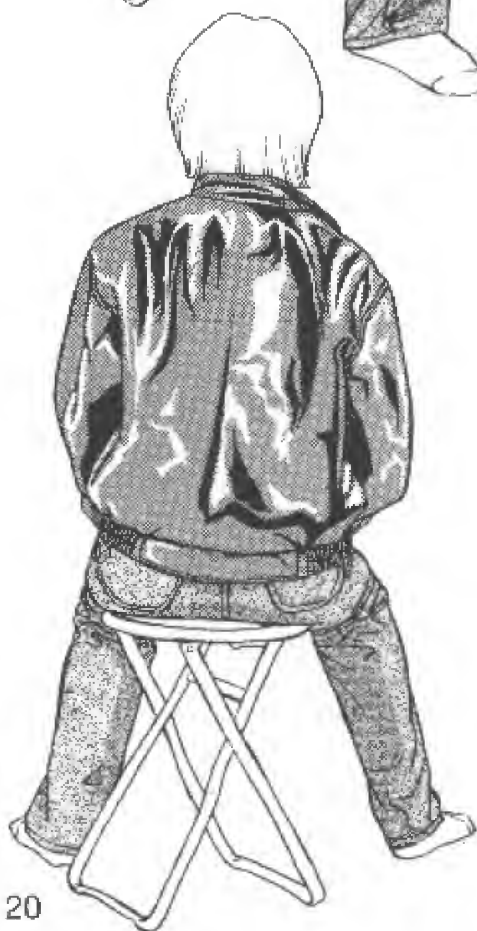


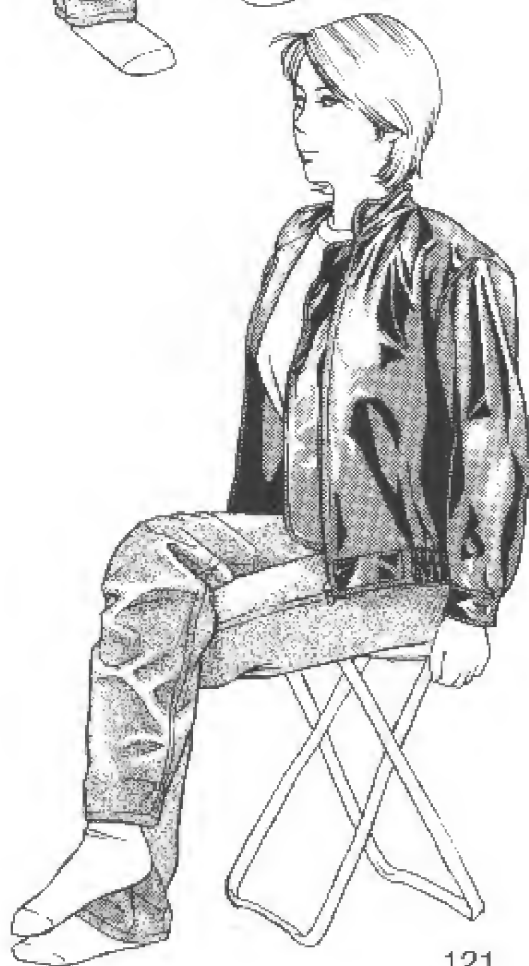
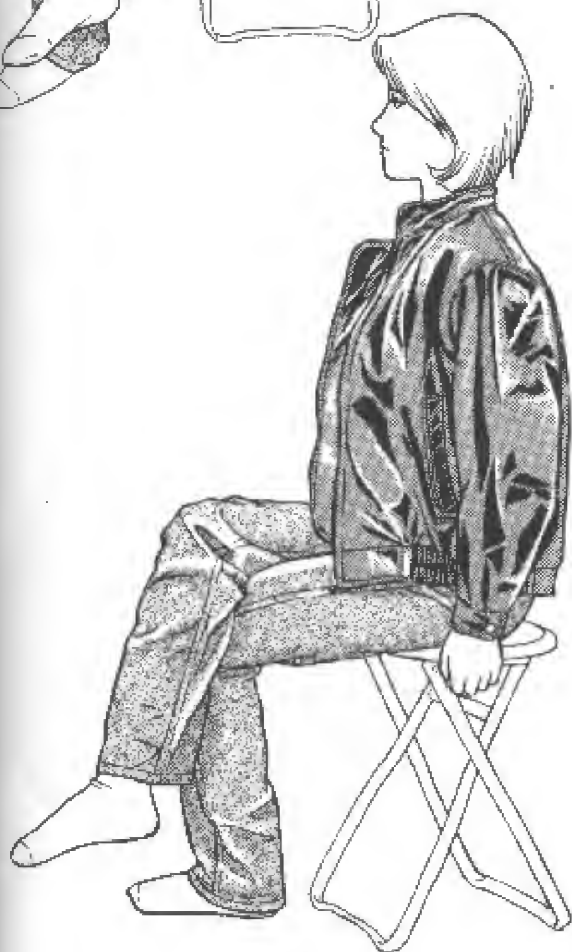
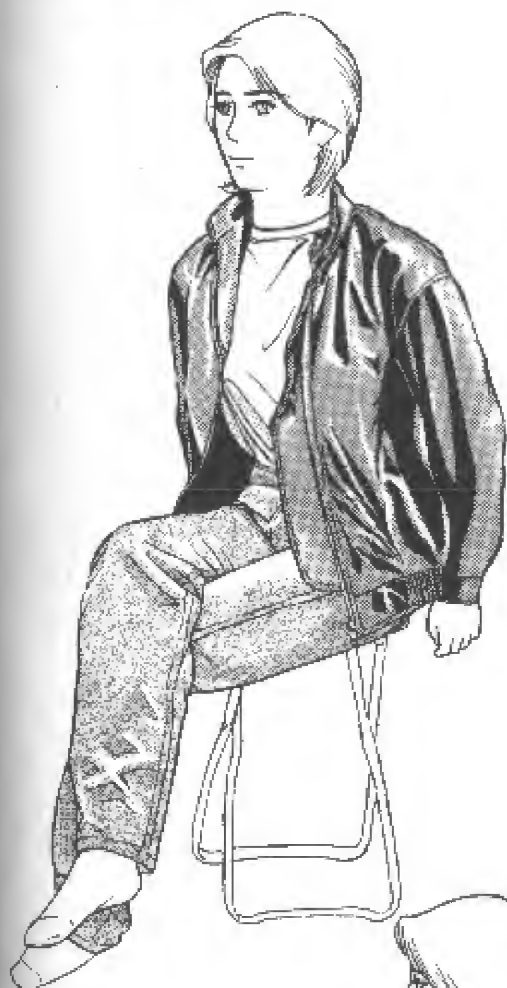


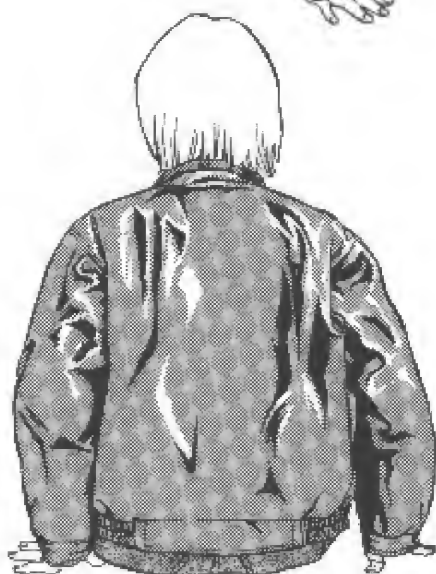








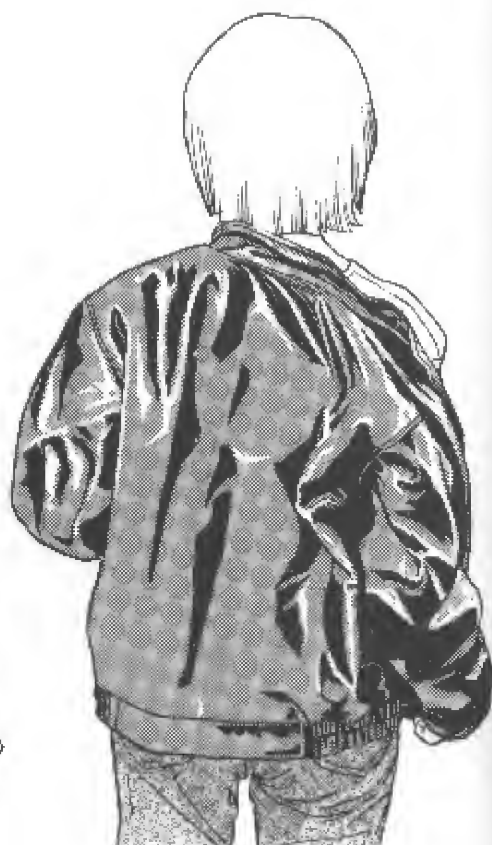
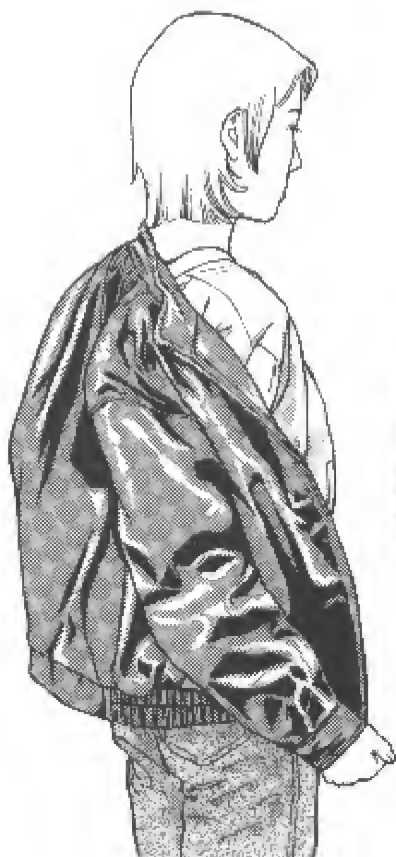
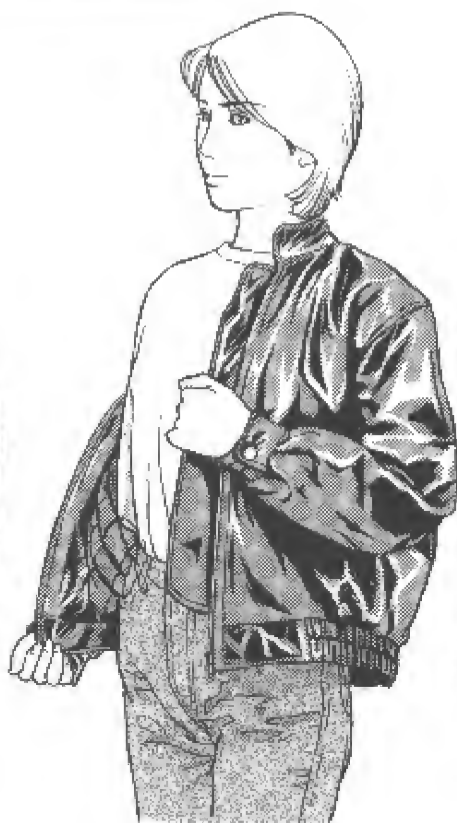


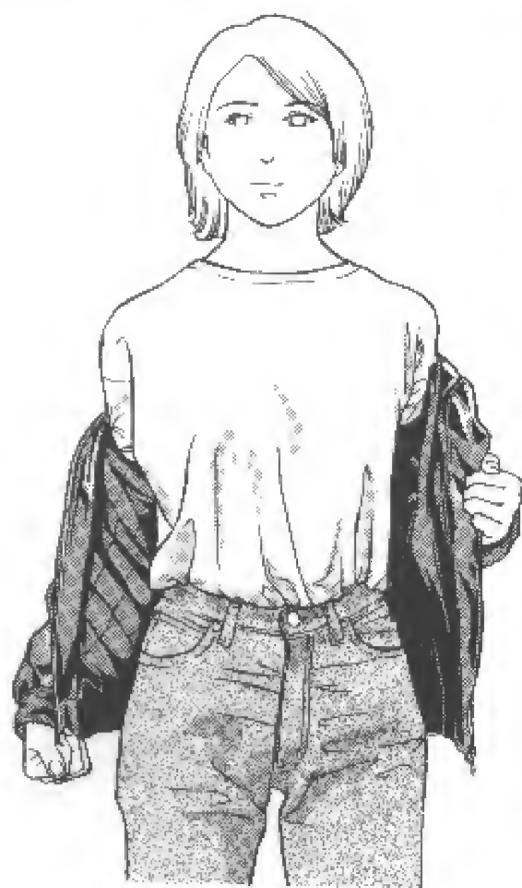














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